THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

DEPATCHES FROM GEN. HOOD.

Full Details of the Death of John Morgan.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. WHEELER.

MORGAN'S SUCCESSOR

Latest from Macon, Georgia.

"EXAMINER" ON THE SITUATION

A CRISIS AT HAND.

The "Confederacy" in Danger.

GRANT'S POWER RESPECTED

General Sherman Very Severe.

RICHMOND FINANCE AND TRADE.

LARGE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

Loss Four Millions of Dollars.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th instant, from which we make the following extracts:—

The War News.

Yesterday, being Sunday, was fruitful of rumors most absurd relative to movements said to be taking place in and about Petersburg. They are unworthy of the space it would require to repeat them.

We have authentic information that yesterday was one of the most quiet days at Petersburg that has passed during the so called siege. Not a gun was heard to disturb the stillness of the Sabbath air. On Friday the enemy captured a small party of our pickets south of the town. This driving in and capturing of pickets is a thing of daily occurrence when great hostile armies are in close proximity. Both sides practise it, and all reflecting pickets, when on outposts, consider their being captured or "driven in" as among the most probable of events.

It will be seen from the following official despatch from General Hood, that Sherman proposes to make a desert of the city of Atlanta. All the white inhabitants are to be torn from their homes and sent either to the North or South. We are at a loss to divine the cause of this cruel and barbarous measure. This is General Hood's despatch on the subject:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 9, 1864.—General Bragg:—General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta, to go North or South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days, to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to go South. I have accepted, and am making arrangements. J. B. HOOD, General."

Wheeler Safe.

From the following despatch from General Hood, it will be seen that Wheeler has ridden his circuit and is safe. He has probably by this time joined Forrest. What he accomplished during his expedition he tells himself:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 10, 1864.—General Bragg:—The following despatch has just been received from Major-General Wheeler, dated at a point between Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama, 6th instant, via Corinth and Mobile on the 9th instant:—

"'We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, and then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad. We destroyed [illegible] of the [illegible] railroad, and also several trains and much property. In every fight thus far with the enemy we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. My loss is about one hundred killed and wounded. [illegible] have been captured from us in action.' J. B. HOOD, General."

Morgan's Command.

Basil W. Duke, formerly of General Morgan's staff, has been assigned to the command of the deceased chieftain's troops. Colonel Duke is a dashing young officer, of daring courage and fine abilities.

In this connection we may say that General Gillam's official report of the killing of General Morgan was, like all Yankee army reports, studiously false. Morgan's command were outside of the town of Greenville, and were never engaged with the enemy.

From Macon, Georgia.

Breastworks are being [illegible] around Macon. The citizens of Macon [illegible] about the evacuation of Atlanta. [illegible] Macon are appealing to the citizens [illegible] to organize and be prepared to resist any [illegible] party that may be sent against the place. [illegible] wounded of Jonesboro' have been added to [illegible] Macon hospitals, and a large number of re[fugees] from the overrun country to her already crowded population.

Authentic Version of the Death of General Morgan.

The Abingdon *Virginian* gives the following authentic version of the circumstances under which the gallant and lamented General Morgan came to his death:—

On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of Giltner, Hodges, and Smith, and a detachment of Vaughan's, with four pieces of artillery, General Morgan and his staff approached the town of Greeneville, Tennessee. Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, sixteen miles distant, and, in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre.

Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, Cassel's Battalion, commanded by Captain J. M. Clarke, together with the four guns, were posted some three or four hundred yards from the court-house, when General Morgan and his staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Williams, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. Williams, daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house General Morgan had his headquarters, disappeared; a scout was sent for, but could not find her, and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap, and had given information of Morgan's whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precaution had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, General Morgan and his staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were startled from their slumbers about six o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. Williams, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering.

On the side of the house where they escaped there is a very large yard and garden, with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with General Morgan were Major Gassett and Captains Withers, Rogers, and Clay, and a young gentleman by the name of Johnson, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. At this time they were all, except Withers and Clay, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. Fry (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer now in our possession), who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding place of the "Rebels."

Seeing escape almost hopeless, General Morgan directed Major Gassett to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Major Gassett looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which General Morgan did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. Williams' grounds, when the General, with Major Gassett, Captain Rogers, and Mr. Johnson, sprang in the direction of the vineyard, when the two former were captured and the General killed.

The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again, when he fell. Captains Withers and Clay had not been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Major Gassett, in the meantime sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. Fry, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only Rebel left—Withers and Clay having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Major Gassett's ingenuity was put to work to avoid capture. Mrs. Fry knew he was in the basement, and the Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in harvest.

After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. Fry a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by, and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed General Morgan, piercing his right breast, and ranging through diagonally. Withers, Rogers, Clay, and Johnson are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Major Gassett is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say, "they have got us sure," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

The Situation—The Struggle in Virginia—Crisis at Hand—Fears for the Result in Virginia.

From the Richmond Examiner [Editorial].

Sherman desires rest. Hood has consented to a truce. Atlanta is to be depopulated and converted into a huge military camp; a vast magazine of munitions and supplies. Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta are to be the three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, and to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston. Until Sherman completes the defenses of Atlanta he prefers quiet, and Hood grants him a truce.

It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. The Federal army is much shattered and much fatigued. The long line of exposed communications to the rear, which is a standing disgrace to the counsels at Richmond, need looking after and strengthening. And the reinforcements which would enable Sherman to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises. One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his pride is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg.

The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the Rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wheresoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.

In this view of the military situation, what is the Confederate policy? Is it to strengthen the army in Georgia at the expense of that in Virginia? The strategy of General Bragg is well known. It was illustrated at Missionary Ridge, when defeat was insured by detaching the best corps of the Army of Tennessee, under Longstreet, on a wild goose chase to Knoxville. It was illustrated in the attack in May last upon Butler, when a division, which was assigned to a most important part of the programme by the General in the field, was ordered on a Jack o'lantern pursuit to an opposite point of the compass.

It was again repeated at Atlanta, when a power equivalent to twenty thousand men, in the form of a commanding General who possessed the enthusiastic confidence of the army, was taken away from it, on the eve of the most decisive operations of the campaign. It was reiterated when Wheeler was, precisely at the wrong moment, detached with many thousand men on an expedition two or three hundred miles distant.

It is vitally important to the safety of this Confederacy that this same policy of dividing armies about to be engaged in decisive conflicts should not be repeated now. The enemy cannot get Richmond, except through the same blunders which surrendered Tennessee, North Georgia, and Atlanta. They are concentrating on Grant, and we should concentrate on Lee. All that is, for the present, needed in Georgia is a commanding general capable of securing the confidence of the army and people there. It is not merely a man who can charge bayonets, and rush boldly upon earthworks, that is wanted in Georgia, but one who has also enough strategy to avoid being tricked out of a vital position without a respectable fight. The want in Georgia is a commander of talents and approved reputation; but in Virginia the great want is men, for we are supplied with a commander.

No positive results can now be expected from the Western campaign. The determination of the executive power to interfere in that campaign is so inveterate, and the results of this interference have been so deplorable, that the country [illegible] to expect anything positive and de[cisive from] the West. It will be content hereafter [illegible] shall hold its own.

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ [illegible]
Philadelphia on the issues of [illegible]
HALL, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock [illegible]
ing at the invitation of the Union League [illegible]
of General Schurz:—
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA [illegible]
General CARL S[CHURZ] [illegible]
Dear Sir [illegible]

[illegible] the defensive operations of [illegible] are made up [illegible] led by Lee and [illegible] for [illegible]. A single [illegible] single brigade or [illegible] place in Virginia may cause the [illegible] great battle. The danger of the Confederacy is not from Sherman, it is not from Grant; it is not from the scarcity of troops; but it is from that infatuation, from that evil genius of our cause, that persists in dividing our armies on the eve of important and decisive engagements.

Great Fire in Manchester—Burning of Garey's Tobacco Factory and Gilmour's Tobacco Warehouse—Immense Destruction of Tobacco—Loss Over Three Millions of Dollars.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, one of the most destructive fires that ever afflicted Manchester, and the equal of which has not visited this city for years, broke out in the tobacco factory of Messrs. Garey & Brothers (Erasmus, Patrick, and Ajax Garey), located on Barney, near the corner of Bainbridge street, Manchester. The firm were doing an extensive business and had a heavy stock on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured.

When the alarm was given the citizens of the town, unused to the midnight alarms, had all retired to rest. One of the Messrs. Garey, who rooms at Sizer's hotel, on Main street, a short distance from the scene of the conflagration, arose and saw from his window the flames leaping and crawling up the northwest end of the factory, coming from the inside, on the first floor. He ran down and found two young men had already broken in the door. He entered and ascended to the second story, where he saw fire had been used the evening previous. There was no fire there, nor even the sign of it, and it was at once evident to Mr. Garey that the place must have been set on fire by an incendiary. The flames had by this time clambered to the roof, and were descending into the second story. The Messrs. Garey, with the assistance of citizens who had by this time been aroused, saved the books and papers of the firm, and attention was at once turned to saving what part of the stock that was available, the flames meanwhile making irresistible headway.

Up to this time the fire department of Manchester had not turned out, and, if it had, efforts to stay the flames would have been futile, as the water-works were out of repair, and the force pump was at Beard's foundry undergoing necessary repairs. All that the citizens could do was to labor to save what they could from the doomed factory. In half an hour, the flames leaping up in air in a pyramid of fire, disclosed its location to the sleepy watchmen of Richmond, and the Richmond bells took up the clamor for fire across the river. The fire brigade repaired with their apparatus to Mayo's bridge, and sent their reels and hose across, but for some reason—probably a mistrust of the stability of the bridge—the heavy steam fire engine was not despatched across. If it had been done, by lengthening out hose, water might have been obtained from the mill-race, several blocks distant from the fire, using the engine to force a stream upon the burning factory, where the flames could have been stayed. But it was not done, and to the absence of an order to that effect is attributable the greater destruction the conflagration wrought.

In less than an hour, and before a stream of water was thrown, the establishment of the Messrs. Garey was a smouldering ruin, with fifty tierces of manufactured nigger-head twist tobacco, put up for the foreign market; ten hogsheads of unmanufactured leaf, besides all the fixtures and machinery, presses, &c., used in the factory, very complete and valuable, and not to be replaced during the war. All that the latter will be serviceable for in the future will be old iron. The Messrs. Garey hold policies of insurance on stock for twenty-five thousand dollars in Richmond offices, but their loss will exceed that by at least one hundred [illegible] thousand dollars.

The factory—two stories and attic high, of wood and brick—was owned by the firm of John Gilmour & Co., and valued at ten thousand dollars, is covered by insurance. The flames, by the time the factory fell, communicated to the next frame dwelling of Mrs. Ophelia Fuqua, corner of Barney and Bainbridge streets, and located at least fifty feet from the factory. The heat was so intense that no human agency could save it, and it burst into flames like a house of paper. The dwelling was consumed, and with it Mrs. Fuqua's entire stock of furniture and apparel, little or nothing being saved. What makes it the more distressing is the fact that Mrs. Fuqua, who is a widow, owned the house, and had not one cent of insurance upon either house or furniture.

Next the frame kitchen in the rear of the dwelling of Mrs. Susan Allen, to the left of Mrs. Fuqua's, and nearly in the rear of the factory, also took fire and burned down; the dwelling, also of frame, being saved with great difficulty. Her loss is fully five thousand dollars. By this time the fire had reached the immense warehouse of John Gilmour & Co., across Barney street, covering a half square, embracing five distinct buildings of stone, brick, and frame, and bounded on the east by Barney, Bainbridge on the west, and Allen street on the south.

The Messrs. Gilmour had a very heavy stock of tobacco in store—something over one thousand hogsheads—including six hundred and seventy hogsheads of strips, three hundred hogsheads of stems, and one hundred hogsheads of leaf.

It was two o'clock before a puny stream was brought to bear upon the fire, and the wind blowing from the east, the flames swept through every part of the structure. Then the demon of fire had one grand smoke, and puffed away millions in his volcanic pipebowl, formed by the [illegible] the warehouse. The heat became greater and greater as the flames percolated from one end of the warehouse to the other, and the water thrown upon the heated walls came boiling back in jets of scalding steam. When the flames had worked their way through under roofing, they burst their way out and leaped up in a cone of fire to a great height, making the night as light as day in Richmond, and casting the glare of its lurid eye for miles around.

When the destruction of the warehouse thus became inevitable, the sweathouse, a close brick building on the corner of Allen and Bainbridge streets, was forced open and attempts made to save the tierces of finetwisted tobacco in store there and undergoing the sweating process. Much of the stock here was saved, but the heat becoming too great because of the heated walls, the balance had to be abandoned to the flames. Some few hogsheads of tobacco were saved from one portion of the warehouse while the flames were advancing, but the number saved is nothing in comparison with the number consumed.

The fire burned fiercely until daylight, when it gradually smouldered down upon the vast debris of charred hogsheads.

Mr. Allen Gilmour, (the only partner of the firm in the Confederacy, Mr. John Gilmour being in Scotland) at a rough estimate, puts down the loss at between three and four millions of dollars in Confederate currency. As an offset to this the firm hold policies of insurance in thirty-seven offices of the Confederacy for about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Confederate Government was the loser of two hundred and thirty-four hogsheads of prime tobacco. This quantity had recently changed hands, and we are not aware that there was any insurance or security upon it. A foreign house with which the Messrs. Gilmour had dealings is also a heavy loser.

The Messrs. Gilmour were the owners of the warehouse, sweathouse, &c., and have an insurance of twenty-four thousand dollars upon it, but it could not be rebuilt for two hundred thousand.

During Saturday a force of negroes were employed in getting out from the *debris* of tobacco the hogsheads containing that which appeared to be only partially destroyed; but there being no means to quench the smouldering fires, the destruction progressed from hour to hour, and not one-tenth was saved that would otherwise have been secured. Great heaps of white ashes, retaining the shape of the tierce or hogshead, marked the track of the destruction.

On Bainbridge street, a frame building belonging to the Manchester Cotton and Woolen Company was on fire several times from the heat, and was saved with great difficulty. On the south, the dwelling of Frederick W. Redford and the Messrs. Gareys' residence were so heated by the flames that their ignition was imminent. The trees protecting them had the foliage scorched off them, and their presence breaking the intensity of the heat, thus stayed the conflagration. Up to yesterday nothing had developed itself in regard to the origin of this most destructive conflagration. If incendiarism, as is generally thought, then it is another flagrant commentary upon our apathy and [illegible] of our danger.

Finance and Trade.

SPECIE, &C.—The demand for gold has improved, and sellers have been enabled to establish an advance upon the rates current last week. We hear of sales at $22. The brokers are generally asking $23 for one. Nearly the same prices are paid and demanded for silver coin as for gold. Bank notes, $3·25@3·50; State Treasury notes, $1·20@1·25.

MERCHANDISE.—Flour has an advancing tendency, and with very light receipts sellers have but little difficulty in obtaining very full prices. Consumers remember their experience last season, when flour started at $37 per barrel, and rapidly went up to $75@$100. Hence there has been, and is, an anxiety to buy and "lay in supplies," which has absorbed receipts and clears the market of all that comes to hand. Bacon is very scarce, and must now be quoted at $7·50@$8 in small lots; butter is also scarce and in demand at $8; lard $7.

The following quotations are based chiefly on auction sales on Thursday and yesterday:—

Brown sugar, $8·50@8·75; clarified sugar, $9·87; crushed, $11@11·75; Georgia syrup, $28 per gallon.

Rio coffee, $11·75@12; Cuba, $11@11·25; green tea, $12.

Black soap, $4 per pound; spirits turpentine, $14@15 per gallon.

Carb. soda, $4·25@4·50; black pepper, $9@$9·50; salt, 50@55c.; starch, $2·50.

Nails, $160 (Old Dominion sold privately at $175 per keg); tacks, by keg, $3·87 per pound.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

General Meade's Presentation Address.

NAMES OF THE RECIPIENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, SIX MILE HOUSE, Va., September 13.—One of the most interesting performances that ever occurred in the Army of the Potomac, and one that will, perhaps, have the most beneficial effect upon the men in the field, inciting them to nobler deeds of bravery and daring (if it were possible for an army to be more brave than ours), took place to-day at these headquarters.

The occasion of it was the presentation by Major-General Meade of three medals to three enlisted men for their bravery in each of them capturing from the Rebels their colors. This was in pursuance of an act of Congress passed some time ago, rewarding enlisted men by presenting them with medals for deeds of valor performed in the field. This is the very first occasion of such a presentation, and being such, unusual interest and importance attach to it.

The very best results from this movement on the part of the War Department may be looked for. The incentive this will give to enlisted men, showing them, as it does, that their services are highly appreciated, and the more so as they show themselves worthy of that appreciation, will prove of the utmost consequence, both to us as a nation and to them as representatives of its army.

THE SCENE OF THE PRESENTATION.

To-day was chosen by Major-General Meade for the presentation, and never could there have been a finer one for any outdoor scene. The spot chosen was General Warren's headquarters, and, although the order for the presentation did not arrive until 11 o'clock this forenoon, through the exertions of Gen. Warren and his Adjutant General, Lieut.-Col. Locke, everything was in readiness by half-past three, at which hour General Crawford's Division was drawn up in front of headquarters, an impromptu platform erected, which was gaily decked off with flags, among which were the captured Rebel flags, bands of music stationed, and everything done to make the occasion one long to be remembered and talked over by those who witnessed it.

THE GENERALS PRESENT.

At four o'clock Generals Meade, Warren, and Hancock ascended the platform, Generals Crawford, Ayres, Griffin, Baxter, Hunt, and Bragg, with their staffs, standing near, as also a large number of regimental officers.

General Warren, in a loud, clear voice, stated the object for which they had thus met together, and called the names of those who were to be honored, desiring them to come forward to the platform.

1st Sergeant John Shilling, Company H, 3d Regiment Delaware Volunteers, who captured a South Carolina flag; Private F. C. Anderson, Company H, 18th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, who captured the flag of the 27th South Carolina; and Private George H. Reed, Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who captured the flag of the 24th North Carolina, came forward to the platform, and presenting arms, came to a shoulder.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE,

commanding the Army of the Potomac, then stood, and during the utmost quiet and most respectful attention, addressed the soldiers as follows:—

"Officers and Soldiers of the 5th Corps:—I have to-day to perform a most pleasant and gratifying duty—to present to certain meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor, conferred on them by the War Department, for distinguished conduct on the field of battle, in capturing flags from the enemy. It has been customary in all ages for nations to commemorate and reward the gallantry and devotion of their sons when engaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful passages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorating and praising the deeds of the warriors of old; for even the chosen people of God were, in the execution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon their warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphal processions, in which were exhibited the trophies and prisoners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. In more modern times nations have adopted various modes of conferring distinctions for military services, by conferring military rank, titles of nobility, estates, and appropriations of money; on the private soldiers medals and other decorations, together with pensions and endowing institutions, where the aged and disabled soldier can live in comfort and quiet. Nor has our own country been remiss in this respect, notwithstanding the oft-quoted adage that republics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battlefield has been testified in many ways—States, counties, and cities have presented lands, houses, &c. The fairs devoted to raising funds for the Sanitary Commission have been made the means of honoring the brave and distinguished; and during the session before the last Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of this army have been so honored; and I have deemed it proper, through your corps commander, to call you together, that the conferring of this distinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wished, moreover, to say to you that, although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor, I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent thus made will be soon followed by many other presentations, and that I am now preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the Department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of sending medals of honor to all mentioned therein. It has always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, where I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past success in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents of the genius of a commanding general, and however well laid his plans, unless he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soldiers, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while reminding you of how much depends on the individual exertions of each one of you, to say to you that our countrymen look to you for renewed exertions to unceasing and persistent efforts to overcome our enemies and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to urge you to emulate and surpass the deeds of your comrades now about to be honored. Sergeant John A. Shilling, 3d Delaware, private S. C. Anderson, 18th Mass., and private Geo. W. Reed, 11th Pa. Vol., I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Hon. Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your conspicuous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle flags from the enemy. Take these medals, and wear them with honorable pride. Preserve them and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and served your country in its hour of trials. Accompanying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to reply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the Department. And now, fellow-soldiers of the 5th Corps, let me again urge you to emulate the example of these honored men, and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the enemies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiness to the whole land. Dismissing as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foes of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this war should be conducted. With these questions, as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their discussion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is, how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submission to the laws, enacted with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them, on the special plea of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we here present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes fight with bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every sacrifice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Universe that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so order events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made to yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land, the flag of our fathers honored and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to return to our homes and families, to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow."

CHEERS FOR THE GENERAL.

Upon the conclusion of the address, General Warren stepped forward and asked the "boys" to give three hearty cheers to show the General they had a heart to appreciate his kindness, which was done, and they were given with a will that must have acquainted the "Johnnies" with the fact that something unusual was going on.

The band struck up "Hail Columbia," the troops were marched off to their quarters, and General Warren invited his guests to partake of a collation, which was not the least agreeable feature of the proceedings.

Thus pleasantly passed an occasion of interest to many both in and out of the army, which, if followed up, and full justice be done to our brave boys by the War Department, bids fair to accomplish the most beneficial results.

CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS.

These three flags were captured in the late assaults made by the enemy to retake the Weldon Railroad, and are the latest captures made. The War Department have in their possession nearly two hundred Rebel flags, for which it is indebted to our soldiers, and which call for a like expression of sentiment to that given to-day.

The Adjutant of the 3d Delaware, Lieutenant M. Eyre, also captured a flag from a South Carolina Regiment at the same time the others were captured; but, being a commissioned officer, does not come under the order awarding medals, as that relates only to enlisted men.

THE DAVIS HOUSE RECAPTURED AND BURNED.

About two week ago the Rebels made a charge upon the Davis House, where Lieutenant Clark, signal officer, had a signal station, capturing it, and have since held it. Last night a squad of men penetrated their lines, driving in their videttes, and, setting fire to the house, burned it to the ground.

This was a bold piece of work, and in its execution evinced a spice of that bravery and dash which have so long distinguished the 5th Corps and given it its enviable reputation.

Trains will commence running on the new railroad to-morrow, making four or five trips daily. The road works very finely and much to the satisfaction of all concerned, except the Rebels.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

DESERTIONS INCREASING.

The City Vigorously Shelled.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Another batch of Rebel deserters, seventy-eight in number, arrived here this morning from City Point by the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

They represent Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia regiments. They say great vigilance is now exercised by Rebel officers to prevent desertions, in consequence of their frequency since Grant's order. Many deserters have been shot while endeavoring to make their way to our lines. Crowds of miserable conscripts, old men, and boys continue to arrive daily in Lee's camp. Fifteen of these deserters belonged to the 11th Florida regiment, which entered the Confederate service eleven hundred strong, and has been reduced to less than one hundred men by the casualties of the war; but principally by desertion. Nothing specially is transpiring before Petersburg; but it is believed that the present quiet will not be of long duration.

Personal.

Mrs. Lincoln and her youngest son have returned to this city from the North.

The Draft.

Captain Putnam, draft Provost Marshal of this district, has received orders to proceed with the draft here on Monday.

Later.

Later intelligence from the army states that Petersburg was vigorously shelled on Wednesday in retaliation for the murderous picket firing of the enemy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

Visit of General Grant to Washington

FORTRESS MONROE, September 15.—Intelligence from the front received here, states that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and heavy firing was kept up all the day, in order to silence the Rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

The steamer *Georgia*, which was captured off Lisbon by the United States frigate *Niagara*, put into Fortress Monroe to-day, somewhat disabled.

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

No News.

The mail boat brings up no army news to-day. Daily meetings are held here to relieve the city of the draft.

Official Reception of a Minister.

General Don Eustorgio Salgar has been received by the President as Minister from the Republic of Columbia. Assurances of friendship were mutually exchanged.

Personal.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., is in town.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Matters in this State are quiet, but prosperous. The depression in mining stocks has not affected work for the actual development in the yield of gold and silver, which continues large.

The usual manufacturing interests are now more prosperous than ever.

The political campaign has been fairly inaugurated by a series of meetings of both parties.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 13th instant, arrived this morning.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that the steamer *Connecticut*, bound for Mobile, put into Port Royal on the 13th, to repair a leak in one of her boilers.

General Foster has ordered a draft of all the able-bodied colored citizens in the department.

THE DRAFT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., September 16.—The quota of this city under the late call is full, and the quota for the district will probably be filled by the time the wheel commences to revolve.

A DELAWARE NOMINATION.

WILMINGTON, Del., September 16.—The Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers was yesterday renominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union State Convention.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMTUG.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The steamtug *A. B. Saunders* exploded her boiler this morning on the East river. Three persons were killed, one fatally injured, and the vessel blown to pieces.

Arrival of a Prize.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The prize steamer *A. D. Vance* arrived this morning.

The Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, September 16.—The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port at noon to-day.

From the Mouth of the Rio Grande—Great Number of French Blockaders off the Mexican Coast—The French Admiral's Opinion of Farragut.

The United States supply steamer *Circassian*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill, commanding, returned to this port yesterday, after an absence of fourteen days on a cruise to the Texan coast as far as the Rio Grande, during which time she has supplied about thirty of our blockading ships with provisions, etc. She brings a few sick and disabled men bound North.

The gunboat *Aroostook*, Commander J. S. Skerritt, is the only one of our navy on duty at the Rio Grande. The French have a strong blockade there, consisting of nearly seventy vessels of all classes. The French Admiral, when informed of the surrender of Fort Morgan was greatly surprised, and very coolly remarked that old Farragut was the hero of this age, and he expected to hear that he had captured Mobile before long.

Our troops at Santa Brazos are in good spirits and enjoying pretty good health. The health of the crews of our blockading ships is very good, and they are now on the alert for blockade-runners, as they expect they will soon try the Texan coast now they are shut out of Mobile.

The *Circassian* will coal and leave in a day or two for Boston, touching at Mobile and Pensacola, for sick and wounded men. We learn that some of the sick men in the naval hospital in this city will go North in her.

The *Circassian* brings to this port six refugees. Some of them have been attached to the Rebel army in Texas. They made good their escape at Galveston, and gave themselves up to Commander Woolsey, at that place, who sent them here to the Provost Marshal.—*N. O. Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 59. Noon, 70. One P. M. 70½. Wind, N. W.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 69 volunteers and 7 substitutes were drawn by the Mayor.

A Skilful Physician.

We have refrained from adding our tribute to the high professional and personal character of Dr. Von Moschizker, of No. 1027 Walnut street, with the knowledge that a thoughtless and absurd prejudice prevails in the public mind with regard to newspaper encomiums upon a physician, no matter how successful he may be in the treatment of those classes of disease which are called *specialties*, from the especial study required for their cure, by reason of the complication and intricacy of the organs they assail.

Doctor Von Moschizker has devoted his entire life to the practice of diseases of the eye, ear, and nervous system. He arrived in this country with a first-class European reputation, having graduated and practised in several of the largest cities on the continent. He settled in New Orleans, where he speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice among the first families, not only of the Crescent City, but of the Southwestern States, including Jeff. Davis, a letter of thanks from whom is in the possession of Doctor Von Moschizker, in which the Rebel chief acknowledges the skill that saved his eyesight.

Foreseeing the approaching storm, and being a devoted friend to the Union, Dr. Von Moschizker left New Orleans a few months before the secession of Louisiana and settled in Washington, where he rapidly established a reputation equal to the one he had left in New Orleans.

We met Doctor Von Moschizker at the National capital four years ago, and were personally cognizant of a number of remarkable cures that he effected of cases which had baffled the skill of leading physicians of that city and elsewhere. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the foreign ministers, several of them being among his patients. He brought before the Medical Bureau of the Government a number of valuable suggestions on the establishment of our magnificent hospital system, which have been adopted over the entire land, to the amelioration and relief of our gallant soldiers suffering from wounds and disease.

Doctor Von Moschizker, preferring our city as a residence, to any other in the country, has permanently located in our midst. Since his residence here, he has been highly successful in the treatment of a number of difficult cases, the testimonials of which he has at his office, as he is unwilling to publish them, out of motives of delicate regard for their authors. He has written, and published, a treatise upon "the Ear," which has met with a large demand among the profession, and we learn that it will shortly be followed by an elaborate and exhaustive treatise upon diseases of "the Eye."

He is also the inventor of an apparatus for conveying remedial agents into the interior ducts and passages of the eye and ear, which is pronounced by scientific and medical men as destined to work a revolution in the manner of curing diseases in those organs. This apparatus can hardly be described in the limits of a newspaper paragraph, and should be seen to be appreciated.

Its novel and ingenious effects are daily witnessed by numbers of physicians, and medical students, and gentlemen interested in scientific subjects, and it is universally approved as an invaluable addition to the list of benign mechanical contrivances for the decrease of human suffering and the restoration of the afflicted to health.

Of course every sufferer must judge for himself of the capacity and fitness of his medical adviser; and we only call the attention of the public to Dr. Von Moschizker's antecedents, in order that they may not withhold a personal visit to his office, and an inspection of his letters of recommendation and certificates of cure.

ANOTHER BLOODY AFFAIR.—Some time during yesterday afternoon, an altercation between a number of men, took place at the Fairmount Locks, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill to the Water Works. A row ensued, during which, a man whose name could not be ascertained, was assaulted with a razor, and cut in a most shocking manner about the face and hands. John A. Snyder was arrested upon the charge of committing the act. Snyder was also badly beaten. His head was beat almost to a jelly, and his face so disfigured that he was past recognition. He was taken before Alderman Warren, and charged with being the man who used the razor. The Alderman committed him, but considered his wounds of such a serious character, that he had him forwarded to the Hospital, where he lies in a rather critical condition.

TRIAL OF A NEW ORGAN.—The First Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chesnut streets, West Philadelphia, was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, to listen to a trial of the new organ which has just been purchased. It contains two banks of keys, pedals of one and a half octaves, and will, when completed, contain twenty-four full stops, one of which (the stopped diapason) is of a novel character, by reason of producing a double sound. A small choir sung several sacred pieces, and the organ gave entire satisfaction. It was performed on last evening by the builder, Mr. J. C. B. Standbridge, and Messrs. Frank T. Darley and Michael Cross.

FLAG RAISING.—On the occasion of a large American flag being thrown to the breeze, yesterday afternoon, at the Headquarters of the Union League, Thirty-eighth and Market streets, speeches were delivered by Rev. James Neill, Colonel H. Maurice, Hon. Judge Kelley, and others. The League House was beautifully illuminated during the evening.

NAVAL ARRIVAL.—The United States supply steamer *Donegal*, Lieutenant W. H. West, Commanding, from Charleston Bar on the afternoon of the 13th instant, anchored off the Navy Yard this morning, with 150 passengers, (officers, discharged seamen, and invalids from that squadron). She has no news of importance to report. South of Cape Hatteras she passed steamship *Arago*, with a brig in tow, steering north.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD.—Captain Joseph P. Farran, late of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, having received authority from Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd to recruit a company of Artillery for State defense, has opened a recruiting office in Ranstead place, Fourth street above Chesnut.

"Now westlin' winds and slaughterin' guns
Bring autumn's pleasant weather."

So sang Scotia's pleasant bard in past years, and it is as true to-day; but some of the poetry is gone as regards the "slaughterin' guns." We don't think of the sportsman now on the heather, but of the gallant Zoo-zoo in the trenches. Whether in the camp or on the heath, the greatest comfort at this season is comfortable clothing, and that to suit both situations is to be had at the first-class establishment of CHARLES STOKES & CO., under the "Continental."

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys' Overcoats.
Misses' Dressmaking.
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
The finest assortment in the city.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

BUY THE "FLORENCE."—This is the advice of everybody who has now the "Florence" in use to their friends in want of Sewing Machines. It is, without doubt, the most perfect instrument for all kinds of family sewing yet given to the public, and the fact that it is *warranted* to give perfect satisfaction very naturally secures for it the largest sale. The rooms of the agent, No. 630 Chesnut street, are daily thronged with customers.

VISIT B. F. REIMER'S GALLERY, No. 624 ARCH street, and get an exquisitely finished picture, a life size Photograph in Oil colors, Carte de Visites, or Ivorytypes, [illegible].

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the standard remedy, at all times safe and reliable. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF OPENS AND purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. Sold by Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, September 16.—Cotton is but little inquired after, mills generally in this locality having stopped operations.

Quercitron Bark is inactive, with sales at $40 for first No. 1.

Cloverseed.—200 bush. were sold at $14, and some sales of new at $12·50 up to $14 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is in good request, with sales of 300 bush. at $6·50. Flaxseed is held at $3·65@3·70.

There is still much inactivity in the Flour market, and for shipping there is no demand, the only sales we heard of being a few hundred barrels at $11·12 for superfine, and $12 for extra family—and to the trade, sales range from $10·75 for superfine up to $13 for fancy lots. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal, nothing doing.

There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are unchanged; small sales of good Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·55@2·65 ℔ bushel; white is held at $2·75@2·85. Rye sells at $1·80@1·83. Corn is dull and lower; 3000 bushels yellow sold at $1·72; and mixed white at $1·70@1·71. There is no change in Oats; 1000 bushels new Delaware sold at 90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, which are nominal.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels at $1·84@1·86.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, September 16.

There is less activity to notice in Gold this morning, and prices have declined, opening at 2·27, advanced and sold at 2·27½ at 11 o'clock; fell off and sold at 2·26½ at 12, and 2·26¼ at 12½.

The Stock Market continues very dull, but steady. In Government loans there is very little doing. 5-20's sold at 103¾@103⅞, coupons off; 7·30's are quoted at 110@110½, and 6's, of 1881, at 108½@108¾.

There is very little doing in Railroad shares. Reading sold at 65½@65¾, which is a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 158; Elmira Railroad at 31½, and Catawissa preferred at 40½@40¾; 75½ was bid for Pennsylvania; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Minehill; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 20 for Catawissa common; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Long Island.

Coal Oil stocks are dull and prices are less firm, with sales of Mineral Oil to notice at 2⅝; Organic, 1½; Irving, 5½; McClintock, 7; Egbert, 3½; Farrel Oil, 3¼; Story Farm at 3½; and Noble and Delameter at 15½, which is a decline.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull; West Philadelphia sold at 70; and Girard College at 26½. 70 was bid for Second and Third, and 30 for Green and Coates.

Canal shares are quiet, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred to notice at 33¾; Lehigh Navigation, 80; and Susquehanna Canal bonds, 65; 35½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common, and 104 for Morris Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing; 162 was bid for North America, 132 for Philadelphia, 65 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 28½ for Mechanics', 76½ for Kensington, 40 for Penn Township, 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 46 for Commonwealth, and 46½ for Union.

There is very little demand for money, and the rates are unchanged. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 8@12 per cent.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—The subscriptions to the 7·30 loan for the last three days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to a million and a half of dollars. The total subscriptions to date are $33,003,000. Those to the 10-40 loan thus far, in the aggregate, are $81,036,000. Bonds of the new loan continue to be furnished within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the certificates. Official statements of the public debt are to be made monthly, instead of weekly as heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 16.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh McIlhenny..b30	8¾	500 sh Olmstead......c	3
100 sh do.........	8½	500 sh Howe's Eddy...	1⅞
100 sh Story Farm....	3⅞	200 sh Read. R. R...b30	65¾
800 sh Bull Creek.....	[illegible]	100 sh do.........	[illegible]
100 sh Curtin Oil.....	2·94	100 sh do.........	[illegible]
300 sh Hibbard........	2⅛	100 sh Farm Oil......	[illegible]
200 sh McClintock..b5	[illegible]	600 sh Excelsior.......	[illegible]
100 sh do.........	[illegible]		

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s coup off	103¾	50 Farel	[illegible]
$1300 U. S. 10-40s....	97	34 sh Sch Nav pf....	[illegible]
$100 U. S. 5-20s.....	103¾	100 sh do	[illegible]
$300 Penna 5s.........	97½	7 sh Lehigh V R....	80
$1000 do.....coup	[illegible]	21 sh Cam & Am....	158
$1000 Sus. Can. bds...	65	11 sh Elmira R R....	[illegible]
$1000 Sch. Nv. 6s '82...	92	5 sh do........	[illegible]
$1100 City 6s, new.....	[illegible]	150 sh Catawissa pf...	[illegible]
100 sh Fulton Coal....	9	100 sh do	[illegible]
100 sh Big Mount.....	7	13 sh West Phil R..b5	70
50 sh Mineral Oil....	2⅝	60 sh Girard Col....	26½
100 sh Organic Oil....	1½	100 sh Reading R....	[illegible]
400 sh Irwin Oil....b5	[illegible]	100 sh Cherry Run...	[illegible]
200 sh McClintock..b30	7	100 sh Irwin Oil.....	[illegible]
50 sh Tremont......b5	[illegible]	100 sh Oil Creek....	[illegible]
50 sh Egbert Oil......	3½	50 sh Densmore Oil..c	[illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off....	107½ bid	108 sales
Rock Island Railroad........	.. bid	107¾ sales
Reading Railroad........	65¼ bid	64⅞ sales
Illinois Central Railroad....	.. bid	123¾ sales
Northwestern..............	.. bid	51¾ sales
New York Central Railroad....	123¼ bid	123¾ sales
Erie Railroad..............	.. bid	102⅞ sales
Hudson Railroad...........	117¾ bid	.. sales
Gold....................	227 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s.......	[illegible] bid	[illegible] sales
Market.................	Steady.	Steady.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—
9½ A. M.........227 12 M.................226½
11 A. M.........227¼ 1 P. M................226¼
Market steady.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881................	108	109
U. S. 7·3-10 Notes............	110	111
Certificates of Indebtedness, new...	94½	94¾
Quartermaster's Vouchers.........	92	93
Gold........................	224½	229
5-20 Bonds..................	110	111

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..................	224	228
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.......	204	..
Dimes and Half Dimes............	200	..
Spanish Quarters................	195	..
Penn. Currency..................	⅛ dis.	1·5 dis.
New York Exchange..............	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal......	8½	[illegible]	Keystone Oil.....	1	2
Big Mountain Coal.	7	7½	Venango Oil.......	1	[illegible]
Green Mt. Coal....	[illegible]	6	Union Petroleum..	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Carbondale......	[illegible]	3	Seneca Oil........	..	[illegible]
New Creek.........	1	[illegible]	Oceanic Oil.......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeder Dam Coal...	..	[illegible]	Howe's Eddy Oil...	[illegible]	2
Clinton Coal.......	[illegible]	..	Irving Oil.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler Coal........	18	..	Pope Farm Oil.....	..	1
Keystone Zinc......	2	[illegible]	Densmore.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Oil.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dalzell Oil........	12	[illegible]
Big Tank..........	[illegible]	3	McIlhenny........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental........	[illegible]	3	Roberts Oil........	..	[illegible]
Farrel............	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmstead..........	[illegible]	3
Oil Creek.........	5	[illegible]	Petroleum Centre..	[illegible]	4·44
Maple Shade Oil...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hibbard..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
McClintock Oil.....	[illegible]	7	Story Farm........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry Oil.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bruner...........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Oil.......	2·81	3	American Kaolin...	..	..

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls........................	9,470
Wheat, bushels.....................	59,500
Corn, do	32,400
Oats, do	35,800

—The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned the first week in September:—
1863.........$24,418 1864...........$41,508
Increase.................................$19,095

—The following earnings of the Fort Wayne and Chicago road are reported for the month of August:—
1864.........$669,102·44 1863.........$407,076·25
Increase.................................$262,025·19
Earnings from January 1 to August 31:—
1864......$4,127,543·97 1863.........$3,209,669·05
Increase.................................$917,874·92

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is offered more abundantly to the stock houses, and a good deal has been left at 7 per cent. The payments on account of the loan are being made with great ease, and in a form which insures a large increase of circulating money at an early day. The 5 per cent. coupon notes are passing rapidly into the Treasury, and will be replaced by 6 per cent. coupons and notes. Then, after their return from paying the army, will increase the volume of currency for several months, and supply at low rates all the capital wanted. Commercial paper is neglected, and buyers expect full rates. There is a full supply of coupon 5 per cent. notes, at ½ discount from par and interest. The rates of commercial paper are:—Bankers', 8@10 per cent; produce bills, 8@10 per cent.; grocers', 9@12 per cent; dry goods, 9@12 per cent. Of dry goods, prime names can be had at 12 per cent. Sterling bills are quoted 109½@109¾ in gold."

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Pawnee, Williams, New Orleans, Tyler & Co.
Brig Elmira, Norton, Boston, Captain.
Schr S. Price, Godfrey, Port Royal, H. A. Adams.
Schr Little Mac, Hichen, St. Inigos, do.
Schr Elmira, Hapleforth, Georgetown, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Smith, Roxbury, do.
Schr O. Buxton, Pool, Augusta, Captain.
Schr Snow Flake, Dickerson, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Sarah Ann, Camp, Fortress Monroe, Captain.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.
Schr Expedite, Banks, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Lejok, Whitmore, 10 days from Bath, with lumber to captain.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Schr Mary Patten, Phillips, from Matanzas, arrived off Quarantine yesterday, and is detained.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

DOUBLE-SHEET "TELEGRAPH."

Owing to the pressure upon our advertising columns, and our desire that the space for reading matter shall not be encroached upon, we shall issue a double-sheet TELEGRAPH of fifty-six columns to-morrow afternoon. We do this, notwithstanding the enormous cost of white paper, in order that our advertising patrons who find our paper a valuable medium of information to the public, shall have ample space, and also that room may be preserved for the latest and most important news from every point of interest, besides a full variety of entertaining literary matter for for the home circle.

THE TWO GEORGES.

The Democratic party, as now constituted, seems to be a very discordant affair. There is not only an awkward disagreement between their leading candidate and their platform, but there is a very serious doubt expressed among well-posted politicians, whether that disagreement may not possibly produce a fatal difference between their candidates on the Presidential ticket.

MR. PENDLETON has not yet accepted the nomination of him by the Chicago Convention for the Vice Presidency. He has had ample time to do so if he would, and his long delay to give any formal or other recognition of the fact that he was nominated at all, would seem to justify the conclusion that he is in an unpleasant and perplexing quandary, out of which he does not yet clearly see his way. His long-protracted silence under the circumstances is, to say the least, rather ominous, and we know enough from our own personal observation in this quarter, to be aware that his apparently studied reticence is holding his party in a painfully anxious suspense.

These intense party men who are eager to affect no sort or degree of apprehension with regard to MR. PENDLETON'S disaffection on account of General MCCLELLAN'S letter, and who also have so little respect for moral or political principles as to suppose that all other persons are quite as easy in their virtue as themselves, are openly declaring, on the streets and elsewhere, that it is not customary for the nominees for the Vice-Presidency to positively accept or decline a nomination, and that, whether they do or do not observe that custom, is of no moment whatever, because the Vice-Presidential office is practically of no account, unless death, resignation, or removal by impeachment should create a vacancy in the Presidential chair. This is a very pleasant way of consoling themselves for the absence of a hearty response from MR. PENDLETON to the action of the Convention which used his name in making up a ticket upon which, by clear and decided personal superiority in point of intellectual ability, general scholarship, and experience in civil affairs, he was entitled to the first place.

But we are quite indifferent whether MR. PENDLETON writes a letter of acceptance or not. It is a notorious fact, proved by their own recorded opinions, that General MCCLELLAN and GEORGE H. PENDLETON are diametrically opposed in their views and principles with respect to this war; and that if they consent to stand together on the same party platform, one or the other of them must make a sacrifice of his honest private convictions of duty and policy, and, therefore, of his personal integrity.

MCCLELLAN has not chosen to incur that responsibility. He has dared, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, to make a platform for himself, which is essentially different from that of the Chicago Convention, and he has, by taking precedence of PENDLETON in that ceremonial which is dictated by civility as well as honesty, got the advantage of his more dilatory coadjutor. He thereby places GEORGE H. PENDLETON in the disagreeable, if not humiliating, dilemma, of following MCCLELLAN in a repudiation of the declared principles of the party whose chosen representatives put them both in nomination, or refusing to go with MCCLELLAN in his refractory and arbitrary course. Which of these alternatives will MR. PENDLETON elect?

Will he assert his own individual faith and principles as a statesman in this trying crisis of the nation, or will he surrender them, together with his own self-respect, to the expediency of party harmony and the egotism of a man who is his inferior in all civil acquirements and talents, and who has, in the exercise of the despotic temper of military talent and education, dared to assert his own private will and opinions in opposition to and defiance of the regularly and deliberately declared wishes and convictions of the party that honored him with his appointment as their standard-bearer in the present Presidential canvass?

We leave GEORGE H. PENDLETON to settle this question with himself. If he should decide to accept the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency on MCCLELLAN'S platform, instead of on that of the party which chose them both as their leaders, with him must rest the responsibility.

But should such be his decision, then the people will ask themselves, what sort of Administration that would be which would have as its chiefs two men as extremely opposed in their sentiments, with regard to the Rebellion and the war, as MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON are universally known to be from their own publicly expressed opinions. That we may not even seem to do injustice to either of the candidates named, in asserting that they do not agree in their political principles, we quote here the following strangely antagonistic declarations:—

"My voice, to-day, is for conciliation; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their Government and Empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."—*George H. Pendleton—speech in Congress.*

"To efface the insult offered to our flag; to save ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our Government from destruction; to enforce its just power and laws; to maintain our very existence as a nation—these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. * * * Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality."—*George B. McClellan—West Point Oration.*

"The prosecution of the war can lead only to union or separation; if it leads to union, it will lead to an unmitigated despotism."—*George H. Pendleton—speech in Congress.*

"Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains within itself the means of self-adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs."—*George B. McClellan—West Point Oration.*

Reader! for which of these "two GEORGES" was the "Cessation of hostilities platform" of Chicago formed?

"FAST."

We are disposed to quarrel with the misnomer in common use, as applied to the age in which we live. There seems to us no fitness in the term *fast*, in many of the characteristic distinctions between past and present times. We admit that horses go fast; that fortunes are made fast in Wall street and elsewhere; that they change hands as fast; and that children get to be men and women fast. We admit that luxurious and extravagant habits are fast growing upon us, and make it necessary to spend money very fast.

But, let us ask, is it going fast in the way of true progress to wear out a good horse in three or four years, instead of having the services of a fine animal for twenty-five years by driving at a more moderate speed? Is not this going fast backward, in the way of advantage, and especially if it involves the destruction of the better sympathies between a noble horse and his owner? Is it progress, if it substitutes a vulgar love of excitement in the place of more sensible, thoughtful, and improving locomotion?

We are led then to question the propriety of the term "fast," if intended to compliment modern management in our "go-ahead" country, at the expense of the plain and prudent past, whether at home or abroad. The progress of the sciences has been slow and sure, and discoveries of great value have not been so fast and frequent in our day as has been the use and application of them. For instance, the fast use of steam in travel and navigation, in our time and country, results in the fast destruction of human life.

The fast increase of medical theories and schools is not fast increasing the power of conquering disease, and the same rule seems to apply even to the fast increase of sects and churches, by which we do not see that men grow better very fast. The age seems to us slow in some of the substantial objects of life, while it is fast in most of the frivolous ones. We are slow to estimate the value of the blessings around us, social and political, for we trifle with inestimable privileges, for the want of which humanity groans in many portions of the globe, filled with intelligent beings like ourselves.

We are slow to perceive our defects and inconsistencies, whether as a nation or individually; slow to inculcate habits of frugality; we are slow to give to intellect and moral virtues the ascendancy over brute force or fortune, and allow the "mighty dollar" to overrule honest merit. We are slow in teaching the best and true elements of education—a correct and relative sense of duty, according to age and condition. And, finally, we are slow in making the distinction between useful knowledge or cramming the memory, and the cultivation of good and correct feelings.

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE AT THE CHESNUT.—To-morrow afternoon a matinee will be given at the Chesnut Street Theatre, which will be the last opportunity of the season to witness the truly grand and spectacular drama of the day, as the piece will be positively withdrawn on Saturday night by direction of the management. No play could have had a more successful run, and the chance presented to-morrow of seeing it should be universally embraced.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE IN CURRANT ALLEY—ONE MAN KILLS ANOTHER.—This morning, about 4 o'clock, a row occurred between four men in Currant alley, during which one of the party, named Irwin Donaghy, was knocked down and killed. It seems that about 3 o'clock this morning, the deceased and his brother, Hood Donaghy, and a third man, whose name has not yet been ascertained, procured a chaise to drive to the tavern of John A. Stewart, on Federal street, below Tenth. They aroused Stewart, who came down and left them in. They remained in the bar-room for some time, and became pretty well intoxicated.

The whole party, Stewart included, got into the chaise and drove to a house, No. 243 Currant alley, kept by a Hannah McBride. Stewart had previously provided himself with a bottle of whisky, and while in the house sundry more drinks were indulged in. Shortly after four o'clock the party started to go out. By this time they were all drunk and in a quarrelsome humor. They had scarcely got on the front pavement before some words ensued—about what is not yet known—and the whole party got to wrangling among themselves.

During the row Stewart struck Donaghy, knocking him down. In falling, the latter struck his head against the curbstone in a violent manner, causing his almost instant death. The body was removed inside the house and the party left. About five o'clock this morning Stewart went to the Fifth Ward Station House, stated what he had done, and gave himself up. Hood Donaghy, the brother, also came to the station house and was detained as a witness. He exhibits several severe cuts received in the fight.

About 9 o'clock this morning the deceased was removed to the Eighth Ward Station House, where a *post mortem* examination will be made. The only visible marks of violence on the body were shown in the forehead. Immediately over the eye was a wound very much swollen and discolored, and looked as if it had been caused by a severe blow or a fall.

Both the men are married. Donaghy is about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child, residing in Hazel street, between Front and Second. Stewart is about the same age. Both were employed in the Navy Yard, and were always supposed to be the best of friends. The Coroner's investigation will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

ALMOST ANOTHER CONCERT SALOON TRAGEDY.—A tragedy, similar in general details to the Maggie Baer homicide case, came near being perpetrated at Fox's Casino last evening. It seems that a young man named Charles Warren occupied one of the private boxes of the saloon. He had been drinking freely during the evening, and was considerable intoxicated. While sitting quietly, a female of loose character, known as Minnie Kirby, came in and occupied a box on the opposite side. Minnie and Charles were very intimate, the latter being extremely jealous and quarrelsome, especially when under the influence of liquor. As a matter of course, a number of young men soon made their way into the same box occupied by Minnie, and began to drink and converse together. Warren watched all that was transpiring, and becoming maddened with jealousy, drew from his pocket a pistol, and, aiming deliberately across the stage to the box occupied by Minnie, fired. Fortunately the ball missed its mark, taking effect in the wood-work. Minnie fainted, and was carried out. Charles threw the pistol from the window and tried to make off. He was finally arrested, and, after a desperate resistance, lodged in the lock-up. The performance, after a few minutes' interruption, went on as usual. This morning Warren was committed by Alderman Beitler.

BOUNTY TO THE STATE GUARD.—A resolution instructing the Committee on Defense and Protection to inquire into the propriety of allowing the city bounty to volunteers in the State Guard, was presented in Councils yesterday.

THE DRAFT.—This evening a mass meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward will be held at National Hall, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Other meetings will be held in several of the wards of our city.

ROUGH ON A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.—There is a strong probability that Camp Cadwalader will no longer be infested by substitute brokers. Every military man knows that the soldiers at this camp have for some time past been under the surveillance of these sharks, and that if a soldier desires to desert, these brokers are always at his call to assist him in his intentions. Clothing and funds are sure to be forthcoming, and, presto, away goes Uncle Sam's servant. Yesterday, however, a disciple of Esculapius caught one of these brokers napping.

After sounding several of the officers in reference to procuring passes, and being summarily bluffed by them, the broker approached a surgeon attached to the camp. He would give $50 for four citizens' passes. The surgeon, on the lookout for such customers, accepted the offer, received the greenbacks, and in return issued the passes. Then the surgeon, treacherous fellow, button-holed a detective and apprized him of the presence of the broker. Guards were placed at all the lanes leading to the camp, and a careful watch kept upon his movements. Notwithstanding all this, he eluded the vigilance of his guards, and managed to leave the camp.

On his way down Islington lane, the lower guards outside the camp hailed him. Apprehensive of danger, he gave leg bail, and immediately turned into the fields. The guards fired, and one of the balls entered the back of the fugitive, who fell and was carried into camp. Here he was searched, and four thousand dollars taken from his person. A huge roll of notes was also found in his boots. The money was taken in custody by the officers at the barracks, and the wounds of the broker dressed. He is a cheesy Jew, and is an adept at his business. Although carefully watched while in camp he distributed the passes. Who received them is not known. A large force of detectives were yesterday taken to the grounds for purposes best known to the commandant at the post. The broker's name could not be ascertained. His wound, though serious, is not mortal, and he will recover.

This morning the session of a drum-head court-martial will in no manner contribute to alleviate the pain of the broker's wounds—for the court will no doubt decide the broker's fate.

A TRIAL TRIP.—A few days ago the new and splendid steamship *North America*, of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Line, left Vine street wharf on a trial trip to New York. A number of gentlemen representing the various business interests of Philadelphia, friends of Mr. Alexander Heron, Jr., agent of the line, were on board as invited guests. A sumptuous dinner, provided for the company, was partaken of before the boat reached Chester.

Subsequently a meeting of the guests was organized by calling to the chair E. G. Cattell, Esq., and William Dunlap and J. Frailey Smith, Esqs., as Secretaries.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Dunlap, J. Frailey Smith, Charles T. Matheys, Dennis B. Kelley, Charles A. Gillespie, and E. G. Cattell, was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of their fellow-citizen and host, Alexander Heron, Jr.

The resolutions, as follows, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in Alexander Heron, Jr., the indefatigable and able agent of the Philadelphia Ocean Steam Navigation Company, we recognize a gentleman whose services to the community of which he is a member, and the Company he represents, in putting afloat five magnificent steamships, and conducting for many years, with signal success, the large and onerous business of the Company, merit our warmest expression of approbation.

Resolved, That our Government has shown its appreciation of these steamships by appropriating and converting three of them into gunboats, and that recently one—the old *Keystone State*—had the honor of running down and capturing a most formidable blockade runner—the steamer *Lilian*.

Resolved, That on behalf of our fellow-citizens we take pleasure in tendering thanks to Mr. Heron for his uniform and untiring efforts to make Philadelphia in her commercial what she now is in her manufacturing interests, the first city in America.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our acknowledgments to him for the kindness and liberality displayed in his exertions to make our trip pleasant and agreeable.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New York and Philadelphia papers, and a copy be engrossed and presented to Mr. Alexander Heron, Jr.

E. G. CATTELL, Chairman.

WM. DUNLAP,
J. FRAILEY SMITH, Secretaries.
Philadelphia, September 14, 1864.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION TO THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.—The ordinance making an appropriation of $97,900 to the Department of Highways for repairing, repaving streets, roads, &c., was called up in Common Council yesterday, and created a lengthy debate, in which it was stated that some of the streets, culverts, &c., are in such a bad condition, that immediate repairs are necessary to prevent accidents, and that the appropriations made at the beginning of the year have been exhausted. Upon the passage of the bill no quorum voted and the Chamber adjourned.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.—Two flags were presented to the 45th and 127th Regiments United States Colored Troops, at Camp William Penn yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place in the presence of some twenty-eight hundred troops. Brigadier-General Birney, commanding the 3d Division, 18th Army Corps, made the presentation speech to the 45th Regiment. The flag was received in behalf of the regiment by Major James Bates, of the same regiment. The flag intended for the 127th was presented by Charles Gibbons, Esq. This flag was received by Colonel Given. The ceremonies were of a highly interesting character.

FIRE MATTERS.—Petitions were presented in Councils yesterday for the location of the Germantown Hose and Washington Fire Companies as Steam Fire Engines; also one from the America Hose Company to have a fire-alarm box placed in their house.

An ordinance was adopted appropriating $833 33 to the Independence Steam Fire Engine Company for 1864.

An ordinance was offered appropriating $1166 66 to the William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, for the year 1864. Adopted.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This most excellent association has opened an office at No. 735 Arch street, and will there keep a correct registry, which will greatly facilitate persons out of employment, in obtaining situations, or those wanting help in families to find suitable persons therefor. The Association is and has been productive of much good among the working classes, and is most truly deserving of all encouragement from the benevolent. The advertisement in another column will more fully explain itself.

COMPLIMENTARY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Public Schools, Eleventh Section, held on Friday evening last, at the Madison Grammar School, a series of resolutions were presented to Thomas W. Marchment, Esq., expressive of their confidence in him, and their regret at his resignation from the Board of Controllers and Directors of Public Schools. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Wilson Kerr, President of the Board. After a response by Mr. Marchment, the company sat down to a fruit collation.

NORTHERN LIBERTY GAS WORKS.—In Select Council yesterday Mr. King presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to take possession of the Northern Liberty Gas Works on and after July, 1865, and to convert the stock into a loan, redeemable in fifteen years from the date of such conversion, bearing an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

RESIGNATIONS OF COUNCILMEN.—The resignation of E. Spencer Miller and Henry Davis, Esqrs., as members of Select Council, were received yesterday, and resolutions complimentary to both were passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The resignations of Mr. James Greenwood and Henry C. Oram, of Common Council, were also received.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A meeting of the citizens of this ward, favorable to the election of Lincoln and Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will be held to-night at the headquarters of the National Union party, Market street, above Thirty-third, to form a Lincoln and Johnson campaign club.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. Exhibitions of an improved slide-valve motion for steam engines; a universal blast and smelting furnace, the invention of Major-General Rachette; and an improved saw-mill, by Lorenzo Vance, were made at the meeting.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of our readers is called to the change of time in the schedule of the North Pennsylvania Railroad line, as indicated by its advertisement. By the new arrangement there will be two daily lines to Wilkesbarre and other localities in the Lehigh coal region.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening, General Carl Schurz will address the citizens of Philadelphia at Concert Hall, on the issues of the day. The meeting will take place at 8 o'clock, and will no doubt be largely attended.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The *American Bank Note Reporter* informs us that well-executed altered notes of the Bank of Commerce, of Baltimore, made their appearance yesterday. They are of the denomination of one dollar altered to tens.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a slaughter house and stable, owned by Jacob Lake, No. 1426 N. Fifth street, was destroyed by fire. The roof of several houses adjacent were damaged to a slight extent. The entire loss is about $1500.

Married.

ALFORD—HUDDELL.—On Tuesday, September 13th, 1864, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, BENJAMIN M. ALFORD, formerly of Glassboro', N. J., to SALLIE R., daughter of the late Washington A. Huddell, all of Philadelphia.

FRANCIS—GREENE.—On Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at the residence of Joseph Francis, Esq., by the Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. FRANCIS and Miss M. ALICE GREENE, all of this city.

GRIFFITH—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, September 15th, 1864, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, MANUEL B. GRIFFITH to MARY ELLEN, daughter of the late Thomas Robinson. All of this city.

SLOAN—WETHERILL.—On Thursday, September 15, by Rev. Mr. Suddards, of Grace Church, ALPHANUS S. SLOAN to TACY ANN WETHERILL, all of this city. *

SOMERS—BRYANT.—September 13th, 1864, by the Rev. Willis Reeves, Mr. ISAAC SOMERS, of Greenville, N. J., to Miss ANNA ELIZA BRYANT, of Philadelphia.

STAATS—STAATS.—On the 14th inst., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN F. STAATS to Miss MARGARET J. STAATS, both of New Castle county, Del. (Delaware papers please copy.)

Died.

COX.—On the 27th day of August, of yellow fever, at Key West, Florida, Acting Ensign JOSEPH HENRY COX, in the 26th year of his age.

All the officers in port attended the funeral, and united in paying the last tribute of respect to his remains. (New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.)

ELLIOTT.—September 13th, after a short illness, JOSEPH ELLIOTT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

FITZPATRICK.—On the morning of the 15th inst., FRANCIS FITZPATRICK.

His friends and those of his uncle, P. Fitzpatrick, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Catharine Fitzpatrick, No. 325 S. Thirteenth street.

HARPER.—On the 15th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Abraham B. Harper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 529 New street, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

HARRINGTON.—On the 13th inst., RUTH ANN, wife of the late John Harrington, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 268 N. Twenty-third street, above Vine, on Friday afternoon, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LEEDS.—On Third-day, the 13th inst., ANNIE LEEDS, daughter of the late Josiah Leeds, in the 29th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her family, are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her step-father, G. N. Troth, S. W. corner of Seventh and Thompson streets, on Seventh-day, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SAGER.—On the morning of the 15th instant, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Michael Sager.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 904 Arch street, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

TILLINGHAST.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. MARGARET TILLINGHAST, daughter of the late Thomas Dobbins, Sr., of this city.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 217 S. Ninth street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Smoked and Dried Meats.
Messrs. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets,
Have just received a fresh supply of
ELEGANT HAMS,
DRIED BEEF, and
LARGE TONGUES.
All of the finest curing.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
OCTOBER 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c. &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	
PIANOS.		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
2e9-1m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of 453 bales of cotton; also, 52 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. s12-10t

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cambric, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Two glorious pieces, TO-NIGHT (Friday), Sept. 16, 1864,
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Lady Townly .... Mrs. John Drew
Lady Grace .... Miss A. Graham
Lady Wronghead .... Mrs. Thayer
To conclude with
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Duchess De Torrenueva .... Mrs. John Drew
Ruy Gomez .... Mr. Gordon
SATURDAY, MRS. DREW'S LAST NIGHT.
An extra bill.
MONDAY, EDWIN ADAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Grover & Sinn .... Proprietors and Managers.
INCREASED ATTRACTION
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
Of the Great Romantic, Musical, Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,
ALADDIN;
OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
The performance will commence with the Musical Burletta entitled "The First Night; or, A Peep Behind the Scenes."
THIRD FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to the Matinee 50 cents (all parts of the house). Children, 25 cents.
MONDAY, September 19, first night of the Fall and Winter Season, when
THE SEA OF ICE WILL BE PRODUCED.

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au20-1m

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lowe, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.
We are now in daily receipt of desirable
FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Comprising the best styles of
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FABRICS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
9-16-3t Above Willow.

WOOLEN SHIRTING PLAIDS.
Just opened, a lot of Super
GERMAN FLANNELS
AT
LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-16-3t Above Willow.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
ON HAND A LARGE STOCK,
Which we are selling for
LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-16-3t Above Willow.

PHILADELPHIA
AND
READING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864,
The Morning Train for Reading, Pottsville, Columbia, Harrisburg, and all points West and North, will leave the
Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets,
At 8 O'Clock, A. M.
This Train will not stop between Philadelphia and Norristown. Passengers from Falls, Manayunk, and Conshohocken, for Reading, &c. &c., will take the Train to Norristown, which leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.; Falls at 7·15 A. M.; Manayunk at 7·30 A. M.; and Conshohocken 8 A. M.
G. A. NICOLLS,
9-16-3t GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE—NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, the Trains of this Road will leave THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, as follows:—
For Bethlehem at 7·30 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.
For Doylestown at 9·35 A. M., 2·30 P. M., and 4·15 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11 P. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 12·15 noon, and 5·45 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M. and 1 P. M.
9-16 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A Meeting of the
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD
will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the National Union Headquarters, MARKET Street, above Thirty-third. Let every loyal citizen, and youth, in favor of the above candidates and an honorable termination of the war attend, and complete the organization. 1t*

UNION!
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!
GENERAL CARL SCHURZ
WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF
PHILADELPHIA
ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, AT
CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
9-13-4t By invitation of the
UNION LEAGUE.

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND TO RElieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report:—

Amount previously reported	$41,331 27
Lardy & Co	10 00
John Tahott & Co	10 00
Rowland & Ervien	50 00
H. Craig & Co	50 00
Eldred & Leech	50 00
Aitken & Wenger	25 00
J. T. & E. L. Freed	25 00
D. W. Dershine	25 00
Snipper & Detwiler	25 00
Thos. Watson	25 00
Malone & Co	25 00
Jos. C. Fraheb	5 00
J. W. Supplee	5 00
Gillespie & McKnight	5 00
Fannin & Stone	5 00
Jas. R. Dickson & Co	5 00
Eyre & Richards	5 00
C. B. Rogers	5 00
Jas. Steel & Co	5 00
J. E. Palmer	5 00
Smith & Bro	5 00
Baker & Hopkins	5 00
Cash	5 00
Stauffer & Diehl	5 00
A. F. Henderson	10 00
Stephen S. Winslow	5 00
Cash	5 00
P. Steman	5 00
L. B. Graff	10 00
Cash	5 00
Alex. Nesbit	25 00
Samaritan	5 00
J. Raymond Claghorn	25 00
Mrs. Jane Wilson, Chester county	5 00
David Scull, Cape May	100 00
A. G. Cattell, Cape May	100 00
Anthony Reybold	50 00
R. D. Cary	50 00
Jas. Tatum	10 00
Cash	5 00
Mary S. Tyer	2 00
Mrs. William M. Leech	5 00
Mrs. J. F. Dietz	5 00
Elizabeth Petherick, Pottsville	5 00
A Friend	2 00
Church of the New Testament, per Rev. Thos. H. Stockton	45 50
Cash	5 00
H. H. G. Sharpless	50 00
M. W.	1 00
Trinity Church, Oxford, per E. Y. Buchanan	2 00
Daniel Neall	50 00
J. G. Maxwell & Son, per Thomas W. Marts	50 00
A Friend	20 00
A Friend, per Mr. Claghorn	25 00
Per T. L. Marts:—	
William Sellers & Co	200 00
Kerrick & Sons	200 00
Phoenix Iron Co	200 00
Morris, Tasker & Co	200 00
Morris, Wheeler & Co	200 00
Marshall, Phillips & Co	100 00
S. Trotter & Co	100 00
Cabot & Etting	50 00
J. J. Thompson	50 00
Hoopes & Townsend	50 00
Presbyterian Church, Oxford	50 00
J. W. Tatum	50 00
L. B. S.	5 00
From A. M. E. Union Church, on Coates street, per Mrs. Wm. S. Stockton, for colored soldiers	28 10
Per R. W. Arnold and J. Wanamaker:—	
Arnold, Neubaum & Nirdlinger	100 00
Ferry & Co	25 00
Gans, Leberman & Co	25 00
Wolf, Mayer & Co	25 00
Snyder, Grubb & Co	20 00
Troutman & Day	20 00
Cohn, Berg & Co	20 00
Goodsmith Bros	10 00
Joseph S. Dell	10 00
J. Bryan & Co	50 00
Brook & Pugh	50 00
F. L. Mingle & Co	25 00
Siter, Sharpless & Co	25 00
Mark Devine & Co	20 00
L. A. Hunsicker & Co	20 00
Detwiler & Hartranft	20 00
Geo. Cookman & Co	20 00
W. W. Cookman	25 00
M. S. Myers	20 00
Datz & Smith	20 00
Cash T	20 00
J. M. Smith & Co	10 00
J. Madden, Jr	10 00
Charle Boyer	10 00
T. B. Parker	10 00
Curtis & Knight	10 00
Wilmarth & Brook	10 00
Acheson & Hiller	5 00
E. Bennett	5 00
A. M. McElroy	5 00
S. Maines	5 00
Wilson & Fitzgerald	5 00
J. Twaddell	5 00
S. C. White	5 00
B. McNulen	5 00
N. Seler	5 00
Case, "B."	5 00
Lloyd, Twining & Co	5 00
Isaac Peters	5 00
Matthew Raub	10 00
Total	$28,031 90

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer,
DOCK Street Wharf.

OFFICE
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
$1,000,000,
AS PART OF A
NEW LOAN
authorized by Act of Assembly, payable on the 1st day of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The officers of accepted proposals will be thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of 10 per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The Managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.
By order of the Board of Managers,
EDWIN WALTER,
9-15-6t TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 112 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—Whereas the City of Philadelphia has made application for Extension of Pier into the river Delaware at the foot of VINE Street, agreeably to a plan filed in this office. Action will be taken on said application on MONDAY next, 26th instant.
CHAS. S. WAYNE,
9-15-3t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 214 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. aos-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and will attend to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
SALES OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced on consignments of goods for public sale.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FIVE OR SIX
HOUSE CARPENTERS,
AT
No. 232 CARTER STREET.
Inquire at the Shop. 9-16-4t
T. M. PLOWMAN.

WANTED
THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT
To know that the
"Working Women's Relief Association,"
No. 735 ARCH STREET,
Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistance, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A workroom has been opened, where any kind of family and gentleman's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at a moderate price; the whole profit of the work to go into the hands of those producing it. 9-16-6t

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first class FINISHERS. Wages, $3 50 per day. Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, before [illegible] from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
9-12-12t Navy Department.

WANTED, WANTED.
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
AT
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington, Philadelphia.
au8-12t*

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms.
AT
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington, Philadelphia.
au8-12t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, in the city, to suit purchasers, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, PENN SQUARE.—The Twelfth Annual Series of Lectures and Practical Demonstrations in Mining, Metallurgy, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, and Architecture, in the TECHNICAL SCHOOL of the College, will begin on MONDAY, September 19th. The Laboratories and Modeling Rooms have been refitted. Applicants [illegible] Faculty's office on SATURDAY or MONDAY, 17th and 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
9-16-9t President of Faculty.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN
BY
A NATIVE OF
GERMANY,
WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY,
AT
FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR.
LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.
Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at
9-16-3t* No. 722 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL,
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, [illegible] No. 44 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on [illegible]
W. WHITALL.

JAMES BIRD, TEACHER OF THE [illegible] No. 520 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICES.

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE,
And on Reasonable Terms,
W. D. HAVENS,
LICENSED BROKER,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor,
9-15-6t Room No. 10.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
au26-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward who desire to [illegible] the requirements of the draft, are notified that the [illegible] is fast passing away, [illegible] citizens of the Ward is urgently called on to raise [illegible] their neighbors, and to contribute [illegible] at once.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Treasurer,
sep2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing.
Authorized by the General and State Government.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.
Call at once, at
No. 503 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH.
[illegible]
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.
BULLOCK BROS.,
D. W. DAVIS,
JOS. P. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
S. WINEBRENNER,
F. CARTER,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. J. DONATON,
Committee.
au23-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 215 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864. [illegible] subjects connected with the Enlistment, Draft, Exemption, [illegible] Credits and Accounts of [illegible] Philadelphia, Citizens [illegible] make application [illegible] the Provost Marshal of the [illegible] Provost Marshal-General, Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General,
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men, to perform the duties of soldiers at our Navy Yards and on board the United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, are invited to examine our
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, with devices [illegible] magnificence unequaled by any other house in the country, [illegible] the MANUFACTURING JEWELERS WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

An Armistice—What it Signifies—New and Dangerous Trick to Secure a Final Rebel Triumph.

From the Times.

There could not be a better specimen of the devices on which the Copperhead party rely to bamboozle the country as to the real nature of their designs against its safety and honor, than the following, which we cut from their organ in this city:—

"The *Times*, with [illegible] [illegible] does the Rebel leaders [illegible] a 'cessation of hostilities,' having in view an ultimate convention and peace, [illegible]. The *Times* says of General McClellan, and [illegible] will avail the conspirators an armistice, and [illegible] Rebel territory [illegible] Confederacy [illegible] advantages to the Rebels [illegible] 'armistice' [illegible]. Even an armistice [illegible] for armies would be withdrawn."

We hope there are not many of our readers who need to be told that armistice means "a cessation of hostilities," and *nothing else*; that there is no such thing as an armistice which is not "a cessation of hostilities," and that the only "cessation of hostilities" to which the term armistice is not properly applicable are what are generally called truces, or brief suspensions of hostilities by particular bodies of the belligerent forces, for the purpose of burying the dead, and the like; and the final and total cessation which is brought about by the signing of a treaty of peace. When two belligerents agree to desist, either for a definite or an indefinite period, from all hostile acts everywhere, but do not at the same time sign a treaty of peace, they are said to have concluded an armistice.

There is no other meaning for the word in any dictionary or text-book, or in the usage of any civilized country. So that when the Chicago Convention calls for a "cessation of hostilities," it either means that the cessation shall be temporary or final. If temporary, it calls for an armistice; if final, it calls for the close of the war and recognition of the Confederacy. It is humiliating to have to waste so much space over so simple a matter. It is about as absurd to talk of a person's "confounding an armistice with a cessation of hostilities," as to talk of confounding a "fugitive" with a "runaway." They are both simply different modes of expressing the same idea.

Nor are the probable consequences of an armistice between us and the Rebels surrounded by any mist or uncertainty. These are just as well known as the probable consequences of jumping off a house-top into the street. An armistice failing, all stipulations to the contrary—and it is not for the party asking for it, and confessing in the same breath that its fighting has been a "failure," to impose conditions—leaves the belligerent forces in precisely the same position as that in which it finds them. Their armies remain where they were, their lines follow the same course.

Whatever they actually controlled by the actual exercise of force, they continue to control. A blockade is not raised, unless the fleet is withdrawn, because the right of blockade is based on the theory that the blockader has made a conquest of the entrance to the harbor which he closes, and as long as he holds it, either in spite of his adversary or with his consent, the blockade is good. But a belligerent may at all points not commanded by the other's guns, or menaced by the actual presence of his troops, do whatever he might lawfully do in peace. He may erect fortifications, raise and organize troops, accumulate food and munitions of war, build and equip fleets, and, in fact, act in all respects as if the war was over, so that the Southerners might, during our "cessation of hostilities" withdraw their whole army, and employ it in fortifying, making or repairing railroads, collecting provisions, or enforcing their conscription law more rigidly than is now possible. They might add to the number of railway lines between Richmond and the South, for Richmond is not besieged. They might build forts on the Mississippi, for we do not hold the whole river bank. They might bring Dick Taylor's army across it, for we do not pretend to command the entire stream.

They might construct flotillas of gunboats up the Red river, up the Yazoo, and up the Alabama, and though we knew it ever so well, we could not interfere, for we could not ascend these waters with hostile intentions. We should have to look on at all these movements and preparations with folded arms, and we know by bitter experience what devilish energy they can put into even a month of preparation. We say nothing of the fact that during all this time our expenses would be going on, our debt accumulating, and our credit failing owing to the dread uncertainty that would surround our future, our armies diminishing and becoming disheartened; that we should be all the while treating with the much-abused, but now triumphant Confederacy, *as the Confederacy*; and that, though last of all—hardest to bear—we should stand before Europe as beaten and cowed, and exposed humbugs and braggarts—beaten by "Rebels"—beaten by a population one-fourth of our own, and that during the "Ultimate Convention," if it was ever held, every mail would bring us the jeers and pæans of millions of enemies over our ruin and disgrace. There are surely plenty of Americans still left to whose cheeks the mere contemplation of a prospect such as this brings a blush of honest shame!

So much for the effect of an armistice on the belligerents. What would it be on neutrals? There's the rub. "It would leave things in *statu quo*," says the *World*. Would it? Listen to what HAUTEFEUILLE says:—

"When the two belligerents have agreed upon the basis of peace, they sign a treaty, which is the signal for the close of the war. It often happens that during the negotiations, often very long, which precede the treaty, it is agreed to suspend hostilities; the truces or suspensions of arms are really provisional peace. And in a great number of treaties it is stipulated that prizes and conquests made after the signing of the treaty in distant regions shall hold good as regards the contracting parties. Consequently no doubt can ever arise as to the precise moment at which the state of war ceases.

"But this is not quite the same as regards neutrals. The duties imposed on them by the state of war depend essentially upon its continuance. The moment it ceases, from whatever cause, even temporarily peace is completely restored as regards them during the cessation of hostilities. They resume then all the rights which had been modified by the war, and can exercise them in their full extent during the whole time fixed for the duration of the truce, if this time has been limited by the agreement, and until the resumption of hostilities has been officially announced to them, if it has not been limited."

This, we believe, settles this part of the question. Now, one of the duties imposed on neutrals by the state of war is the duty of not fitting out or selling armed ships of war for the belligerents. It is this, and this only, which has prevented the South having a fleet furnished it by France and England, powerful enough, if not to raise the blockade, at least to render its continuance very difficult, and to ravage the Northern coast, bombard our maritime towns, and burn our shipping in harbor. We all know with what anxiety we have watched the efforts of the Lindsays and Lairds to evade the law.

We can, therefore, have no difficulty in imagining what the result would be, when an armistice released, as it would release, the British Government from all neutral obligations, and left the Confederate agents free to buy and equip all the rams, iron-clads, and fast steamers they could lay hands on—to arm and equip them in British ports, boldly and openly, and to muster and organize a veritable fleet, to fall on us the minute the "Ultimate Convention" had uttered its last blasphemy, discharged its last quid.

We may imagine how likely the Southern leaders would be to come to terms, to come back submissively to the Union, bow the knee "to the hero of Harrison's landing," when they knew full well that their armies at home were resting, or recruiting, or reorganizing, that their stores were being replenished, that the world outside looked on their cause as won, and that every port of Europe was ringing with the preparation of a fleet that would enable them to give the finishing touch to their triumph and our dishonor. In short, the whole scheme of an armistice sought by us is simply a snare laid for our ruin and confusion; the last resource of the discomfited and despairing defenders of the worst cause in which sword was ever drawn.

Of course, the Richmond *Examiner* writes articles to show that an armistice would be of more gain to the North than the South. We shall see plenty of articles like this. They are arranged and perhaps written at the Clifton House, and are intended to befool the worshippers of "Little Mac." But it is, we trust, useless "to lay a snare in the sight of any bird," even of Democratic geese.

—To induce the officers at Camp Parole, Annapolis, to remain within the jurisdiction of the hospital enclosures, a billiard room, sutler's store, barber's shop, tailor's shop, &c., are provided for their amusement and accommodation. These, with their fine quarters and pleasant situation of the grounds, leave but little inducement to visit the city.

—Mr. Nicholas Smith, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died on Saturday last, at the age of eighty-four years. He came to this country from Germany when a young man, and accumulated a handsome fortune. During the attack of the British forces on Baltimore, he took an active part in the defense of his adopted city, being a member of Captain Sadtler's celebrated German Yeagers.

A Paris Byword.

The *gamins* of Paris were furnished on August 15 (the Emperor's *fete* day) with a new source of amusement—a *mot* which they shouted in every ear, and the meaning of which, though nobody could understand it, everybody laughed at. It was "Lambert." The origin of the phrase is thus given:—An honest farmer from some distant province, paid a visit to Paris, in company with his wife, a week or two ago. It was the first time they had ever seen the capital, and they acted as people generally do in such circumstances—that is, they lost their way, and got separated from each other in the crowd.

The poor woman, frightened out of her wits, went about asking everybody she met with if they had seen Lambert—her husband's name. The phrase was applied to the reigning family. As the royal carriage passed along the Champs Elysees the cry was raised, "Vive Lambert!" "Vive Madame Lambert!" "Vive le petit Lambert!" Those who know the Parisian populace will readily imagine the gusto with which this description of fun would be given and received. "Lambert" seems to have given considerable trouble to the police, who were unable to penetrate the mystery, and believed it was a political phrase of [illegible].

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Robert P. King,
2. G. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Bumm,
4. William H. Kern,
5. Barton H. Jenks,
6. Charles M. Runk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Coryell,
11. Edward Halliday,
12. Charles F. Reed,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Wister,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John P. Penney,
23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

First District.........JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District.......CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.........LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.......WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.........M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First District...........WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District.........WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District...........RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.........W. W. WATT.
Fifth District...........JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District...........JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District.........THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District..........JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District...........CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District...........SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.......FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District.........LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District.....ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District.......GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District.......WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.....JAMES MILLER. 9-15-2m

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ.—

General CARL SCHURZ will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the issues of the day, at CONCERT HALL, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The following is the invitation of the Union League, and the reply of General Schurz:—

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
No. 1216 Chesnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1864.

General CARL SCHURZ—

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, in behalf of the Union League of Philadelphia, respectfully solicit you to address the citizens of Philadelphia on the questions involved in the coming Presidential election. The distinguished position which you have won, both in civil and in military life, give to your opinions a weight and consequence that will assure to them a wide and useful influence on the public mind. We are deeply impressed with the grave responsibilities of our situation. We feel that we have reached a point in our national progress at which our future, so far as we can control it, must be thoughtfully balanced and resolutely decided upon. The solemn trust which we received from our fathers, made perfect by their labors and sacred by their blessings, should not be given up to the uncertain mercies of our political and military opponents, without first taxing to the utmost all our faculties, all our resources and all our endurance in its defense. Upon our wisdom and decision depend the liberties, not only of our immense country, but of the whole human family throughout coming ages. If we fail in this contest the possibility of self-government, the very right of sovereignty, may become the scoff of artificial aristocracies for centuries. It is our hope that we may be able to meet these vast questions not as partisans, but as patriots; and we invoke the aid of your intellect and eloquence to instruct and to direct us in our undertaking. We shall be indebted to you if you will appoint a time at which it will be convenient for you to address our fellow-citizens on such topics as your better judgment may suggest.

Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours, &c.,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.

N. B. Browne,
Charles Gibbons,
J. G. Fell,
Lindley Smyth,
Wm. H. Ashhurst,
John B. Myers,
Henry C. Carey,
George Whitney,
Edward Shippen,
J. I. Clark Hare,
George H. Boker,
Joseph Harrison, Jr.,
James H. Orne,
James L. Claghorn,
J. W. Paul,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Andrew Wheeler,
Wm. S. Pierce,
Jos. B. Townsend,
J. P. Verree,
George Trott,
John Rice,
Samuel J. Reeves,
F. A. Comly,
Samuel N. Perkins,
Edward S. Mawson,
Stephen Caldwell,
Augustus Heaton,
S. H. Horstmann,
E. B. Cope,
Hanson Robinson,
G. Dawson Coleman,
George J. Gross,
B. F. King,
A. D. Jessup,
A. G. Cattell,
George Erety,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
John W. Forney,
William D. Lewis,
Wayne McVeagh,
E. C. Knight,
Charles Gilpin,
Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.,
Daniel Dougherty,
Benj. H. Brewster,
A. S. Roberts,
John H. Towne,
Cadwalader Biddle,
Thomas Birch,
Fred. Fraley,
Gibson Peacock,
Edwin Greble,
J. C. Knox,
E. Spencer Miller,
G. Plumer Smith,
Henry C. Lea,
James C. Hand,
George Bullock,
William Struthers,
Craig D. Ritchie,
Saunders Lewis,
Ward B. Haseltine,
William Sellers,
J. G. McQuade,
Henry D. Moore,
Fairman Rogers,
Abraham Barker,
E. H. Clark,
William M. Tilghman,
F. J. Dreer,
William H. Kern,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Archibald Getty.

GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 10, 1864.

To the Union League of Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—It is with great pleasure that I accept your kind invitation. If I entertained any doubts as to the propriety of an officer taking an active part in the political discussions now agitating the country General Grant's letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne has done much to remove them. It is certainly true that "all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined union of sentiment North." If I can contribute anything towards achieving an object of such immense importance in this decisive crisis an effort on my part shall not be wanting.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
C. SCHURZ.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
NEW GOODS,
EMBRACING THE
NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS,
to which they invite attention. 9-15-6t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at Auction since the FALL IN GOLD, and will be sold at less than

IMPORTATION COST.

FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAIN POPLINS,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
RICH PLAID MERINOES,
RICH PLAID CASHMERES,

And several lots choice styles

POIL DE CHEVRES,
50 CENTS PER YARD.

In daily receipt of New Goods, which will be sold cheap.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
9-14-3t Above Willow.

BENNERS & BOLTON,
No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

FALL, 1864. } STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1·50; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2·50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 30, 35, 40 50, 62, and 75c; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 56c.; Alpacas, all colors 37c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Comfortables, $5; All wool Delaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 45c.; Cassimeres, 75c. to $2·50; Flannels 50c. to $1; Coates' Spool Cotton, 11c.; Pins, 5c.; Braid 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls $5 to $10. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se13-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap4-wfm6m

DEPOT FOR
UNITED STATES REVENUE
AND
POSTAGE STAMPS,
FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
5-11-tf No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, the latest Paper Models of all the reigning and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles. Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Waists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility. All are neatly reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting. French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Patterns, French Corsets, Books, Eyes, Coats, and quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfm1m

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [illegible]

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM!

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,
se3-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND se12-1m
WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.—100 KITTS NEW Mess Mackerel in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-15-5t No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

DIGBY HERRINGS.—1000 BOXES EXTRA quality Herrings, suitable for retail grocers sales, in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-15-5t No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

STEAMSHIP NORMAN, FROM BOSTON.—Consignees of merchandise per above vessel will please send for their goods, now landed on Pine street Wharf.
9-15-3t H. WINSOR & CO.

A FEW MORE HORSES CAN BE accommodated at the Livery Stable, No. 927 CHERRY Street. 9-15-3t

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the subscriber, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
au7-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and [9-13]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
se13-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's gold draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.:—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30-3w Secretary of the Treasury.

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. [al

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris. French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN
AT PAR.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe1-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
7-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1921 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 23d, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—

12 Ironing Stoves, Mott's Patent. (3 No. 8, 3 No. 10, 3 No. 12, 3 No. 14), 150 Niagara Cook Stoves, with fixtures complete. (25 No. 7, 25 No. 8, 50 No. 9, 50 No. 10), 50 Beaver Williams' Cook Stoves, extra large, with fixtures complete.

To be of best quality, and the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9-16-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Dark-blue Thread, No. 35 patent.
Dark-blue Thread, No. 40, patent.
Flag Trimmings (galvanized).
Petroleum Paper 20 x 24.
Sewing Twine, flax.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and *certified to as being good and sufficient security* for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

Samples of the articles proposed to be delivered by any of the bidders will be submitted with their bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," and will be addressed to

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY,
9-16-3t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 823 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, September 20, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following subsistence stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz:—

800	Barrels first quality corn-fed "MESS" or "PRIME MESS" PORK (which to be stated), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted; to have been repacked within thirty days of date of delivery. To be delivered within twenty days from award.
100,000	Pounds first quality BACON SHOULDERS, packed without pressure, in tight tierces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from award.
200	Barrels EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops. Beef to be new, full weight (200 pounds) and thoroughly salted.
500,000	Pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well-seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.
4,000	Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), in well-coopered and head lined barrels. To have been ground within thirty days of date of this advertisement, from new winter wheat. Name of brands and place of manufacture to be mentioned in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.
38,360	Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels, brand to be mentioned. To be delivered within ten days.
50,000	Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
50,000	Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
100,000	Pounds PRIME RIO COFFEE, in double linen bags. To be delivered within ten days.
10,000	Pounds first quality OHULAN TEA, in original half pound papers. Sample in an original paper. To be delivered within ten days.
100,000	Pounds LIGHT YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, or CHOICE DRY RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for the purpose. To be delivered within ten days.
10,000	Gallons PURE CIDER, WHISKY or CORN VINEGAR, in strong, well coopered barrels.
5,000	Pounds first quality ADAMANTINE CANDLES, full weight, 12s. To be delivered within ten days.
50,000	Pounds good HARD SOAP, in p[illegible] weight, packed in sixty pound bo[illegible]. To be delivered within twenty days.
50,000	Pounds clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
5,000	Gallons SYRUP MOLASSES, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time above stated, will state the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Samples of all the above articles, except meats, must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein, but the proposals must not be enclosed with the sample.

Samples of Pilot Bread, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Soap, and Salt must be in boxes, and not in paper parcels. Sample of tea as above stated.

The stores will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Proposals are required in duplicate, and on separate sheets for each article.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible names for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

The sellers' name, date of purchase, name of contents, gross, tare, and net weights must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former agreement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
9-15-4t Captain and C. S. Vols.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, 12 o'clock M., September 20th, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—

400 18-inch cylinder gas burner.
500 16-inch do do
50 12-inch do do
150 14-inch do do
27 10-inch do do

To be made of No. 20 wire guage, best quality of American Iron the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time—to be made in the best manner, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-15-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 20th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the prices separately for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery where ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-11t Captain, A. Q. M.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:—

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	3,000	7,000
Round Jackets	2,000	5,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, "	8,000	12,000
Canvas Duck Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks	5,000	8,000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	6,000	10,000
Blue Flannel Undershirts	12,000	15,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	15,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	50,000	100,000
Blue Nankin, "	5,000	10,000
Calfskin Laced Shoes, pairs	10,000	15,000
Kipskin Shoes, "	10,000	15,000
Woolen Socks, "	10,000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with one cover for each)	2,000	3,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	5,000	6,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any class of articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau, dated July 3, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form), regarding contracts to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 9-13-14t

Evening Telegraph
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

VOLUNTEER!

Ho! The night is hastening fast!
Volunteer!
Ho! The dawning looms at last!
Volunteer!
Hark! Atlanta's ramparts fall!
Tyrants quake in Richmond's wall!
Freedom, Union, Victory call!
Volunteer!

Lo, Rebellion's doom is nigh!
Volunteer!
God hath heard the bondman's cry!
Volunteer!
Shout! Oppression's power is broke!
Blasted as with thunder stroke!
God himself the word hath spoke!
Volunteer!

Now's the hour to deal the blow!
Volunteer!
Strike, and lay the monster low!
Volunteer!
What though slavery, scarcely dead,
With the nation's life-blood red,
Rears its Gorgon "Copperhead!"
Volunteer!

What though treason threatens wild!
Volunteer!
With the parent dies the child!
Volunteer!
Slavery's end is treason's fall,
South or North, in camp or hall!
Conquering one we conquer all!
Volunteer!

War's the road to right and peace!
Volunteer!
Only treason whimpers "cease!"
Volunteer!
God, who smites! yet saves the land,
Clothe with thunder every hand!
Edge with lightning every brand!
Volunteer!

Lo, the gloom begins to break!
Volunteer!
For your own, your children's sake,
Volunteer!
Fight it out for all mankind!
Fight it out as God designed,
Spite of Earth and Hell combined!
Volunteer!

Noblest work that e'er was done!
Volunteer!
Noblest victory ever won!
Volunteer!
God, and Freedom, and the Right,
Truth and honor bid you smite!
Rise! and trust Jehovah's might!
Volunteer!

Rise! and trust the future years!
Volunteer!
Down with fears! Away with tears!
Volunteer!
Lo, the bays for every brow!
Lo, the reverent ages bow!
Up! and strike for victory now!
Volunteer!

GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

New Britain, Conn., August 6, 1864.

THE GREAT JUGGERNAUT SATURNALIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, on the 8th of July, gives a long and graphic description of scenes at the Snan Jatra and the Ruth Jatra—the two great festivals of Juggernaut, which are so widely celebrated in Hindostan. Commencing on Sunday, the 19th June, by the priests bringing forth the god to be bathed, it terminated on the 6th ult., when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people and the god was replaced in his home. The writer attended both these ceremonies, and the details into which he enters will speedily dispel any idea that the Hindoos have abandoned the horrible practice of throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. Passing over the bathing portion of the business, which seems to have partaken of the character of a farce, we will come at once to the closing part of the festival, which is said to have been a most sickening and revolting tragedy, and one which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust.

The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasions, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery, Birmingham ware and images of Juggernaut, Krishna, and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell-fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge "jack" fruit, some damaged pineapples, and here and there a rudely contrived "merry-go-round," with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There were nautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their drawling, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a knot and to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing anything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about sixty feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four stories, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmins and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not until four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot.

A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins, for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crowd salaamed to him in their usual fashion. A huge, ugly thing he was, with enormous eyes, painted black with a broad white rim around them. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way, but to a lower division, and so on till all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and donations to the Brahmins, dirty, common-looking men, with nothing whatever to distinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminical thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places, two large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a thick tail sticking up at an angle of ninety degrees. These gay steeds were fastened to the car, and a Brahmin stood upon the back of each, holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close by the side of the car was a large native house, broken and crumbling like most native houses. Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The road itself was quite impassible for the crowds of people, whose oily bodies and dirty ways did not improve the flavor of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating and the Brahmins called upon the people a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them, eager for the honor of pulling their deity along. On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were one thousand pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight.

Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmins gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore. The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight.

I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a ligament of her face recognizable for blood and dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. Not one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable grey head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could well be written upon the human countenance. The crowd cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath, it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeydars here made their appearance, and compelled the crowd to move back.

Upon getting closer to the wheels, I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had crushed out his bowels, and fastened itself, like some insatiable monster, in his blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the cars upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even signalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out "*Apne, apne*,"—that they did it of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. The three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood.

A RESTORED THEATRE.

The Theatre Royal of Dresden—a noble building standing in an isolated position—has been completely renovated. This theatre is interesting as one in which some of Weber's finest operatic works were first produced, and a statue of the great composer, erected in 1862, stands in the public square near by. The correspondent of the London *Musical World* gives the details of the improvements in the theatre:—

"The 'Renaissance' style has been preserved in all the decorations of the two saloons. A great deal is simplified. In the upper saloon, the painting on the ceiling has been renovated, all the tones being kept warmer and lighter. The walls are painted in oil. The old looking-glasses, consisting of small plates, have been replaced by new ones. In the grand refreshment room, newly done up, Lessing's statue has been erected. A second refreshment room has been opened on the first tier, behind the amphitheatre. The corridors at the back of the boxes have been painted in oil with gold borders, and the 'garde robes,' or places for cloaks, bonnets, etc., arranged in niches in the walls. The floor of the 'circle' and the pit is raised, in order that the spectators may have a better view of the stage. The comfortable plush-covered *fauteuils* have numbers of porcelain affixed to them, while the benches are also numbered, so that any one can easily find his place. All the drapery and ornamentation, as well as the upholstery work of the boxes in each tier, are new. The space in the orchestra has been arranged for the better. All the hangings and other materials employed in fitting up the boxes and other parts of the house are made by Saxon manufacturers, with the sole exception of the velvet and tapestry of the royal box, which come from Lyons. The pictorial decoration of the audience part of the house has been simplified, and everywhere carried out in white (with a yellowish tone) and gold. The beautiful ceiling has, fortunately, been saved.

It has been rubbed with bread, and in some places only newly painted. It really looks like new, all the necessary operations having been admirably carried out by the French artists. The gilding on the ceiling throws up the painting considerably. The wreath above the chandelier was formerly one massive piece. It is now of light *papier mache*, and there is no longer any danger of its falling. All the lighting arrangements have been vastly improved. One hundred burners, in the form of wax tapers, have been added to the chandelier, and the gloomy shade abolished. Still the auditorium is not too brilliantly illuminated, and the greater clearness may result from the reflection of the white and brilliant painting rather than from the chandelier itself. The principal channel of ventilation through the aperture over the chandelier has been carried directly into the open air, and new ventilators have been introduced in the third and fourth tiers. The first performance, however, demonstrated that, despite these improvements, the almost intolerable heat in the audience part of the house had undergone scarcely any diminution. The decoration of the proscenium, as well as all the painting and gilding, has been admirably executed by Lossau, who has also cleaned the curtain painted by Professor Hubner. The red curtain, a masterpiece of decorative painting after nature, by Dieslechin, has been painted up and regilt. That artist has not, however, succeeded in restoring the extraordinarily effective beauty of the coloring. Behind the float, the entire system of lighting has been enlarged and improved."

A SEA TURNED INTO A DESERT.

We are familiar, through the Bible, with instances of dry land covered with water; but many of our readers may not have heard hitherto that the desert of the Great Sahara in North Africa was once a sea. The reasons for this theory are thus given in the opening (July) number of the new *Geological Magazine*, in a translation from a paper by E. Desor, of Neufchatel, Switzerland:—

If the Sahara is the bottom of a vanished sea, it is interesting to inquire if this disappearance has been caused by a sudden upheaval or by gradual and successive elevations, and at what epoch this extraordinary phenomenon has changed the aspect of the African continent, and consequently produced serious modifications of the climate of Europe. There was a general impression that the Desert of the Sahara was of recent formation; but the opinions of geologists were divided as to the period to which it should be assigned, some considering it of Tertiary and others of Quaternary age. Our observations resolve these doubts, and definitely fix the age of the Sahara, by the help of a little shell, the *Cardium edule*. This shell was known to exist in the neighborhood of the Caravanseral of Om-Thiour, near Chott-Melrir, and it had been found at a depth of about twenty-three feet in the artesian wells of that place. From this it might have been supposed that it belonged to the Chott (or lake) Melrir. But, on the other hand, we met along with it a species of *Buccinum*, from stage to stage, at a great distance from the Chott (even near Guemar in Souf), always in the same geological position, in a bed of sand distinctly stratified underneath the superficial gypsum. It thus became evident that the shells did not belong to the Chott, but to a lower stratum, indicating a sea far more extensive and older than the salt lakes. These shells, therefore, not only attest the existence of a sea in those regions, but also that the sea belonged to our own epoch. Further, the *Cardium edule* is, in the Mediterranean, a species inhabiting brackish water at the mouths of rivers; and we may conclude that the Sahara, before being dried up, was an inland sea—a kind of brackish Baltic—and this, amongst other things, explains the small number of the species; for it is known that the faunas of inland seas are poor in number and dwarfed.

To sum up: when all communication with the ocean had ceased, and the gulf became a lake, the saltness of the waters would, by evaporation, increase so much as almost to destroy all animal life; the Chott-Melrir would become like the Dead Sea; and, in fact, it is affirmed that it is completely destitute of life.

This idea of a slow but recent elevation of the Sahara had already been mooted as a theory by M. Escher, and it was a source of lively satisfaction to him to find his hypothesis confirmed on the spot. The presence of the sea was referred to by M. Escher to explain certain phenomena in Switzerland connected with the Glacial period, which ended when the sea disappeared. It is possible to form an idea of the climatal conditions imposed on Europe by this vast extent of water. We may do so when we consider the influence exercised by the burning winds which come from the Sahara, and which are so justly called "snow-eaters" and "glacier destroyers." While the Sahara was covered with water, the Swiss mountains never felt the burning breath of the "fohn" and the "sirocco;" the winters, never opposed by a lukewarm breeze, could accumulate their snows and their ice, and extend the borders of their empire. But when the desert was dry, what an effect must have been produced by the first visit of the "fohn" to the enormous glaciers of the Alps! What torrents! What deluges of water!—what ravages especially on the southern slope! and now how easy to comprehend the erosion of the mountains and the levelling of the plain of Lombardy, subjected to these rude assaults and covered with erratic debris.

—Coffee was first introduced into Arabia from Abyssinia, where it originally grew, about the year 1450. It was certainly known in England before either chocolate or tea. It is said to have been first brought there about the year 1652, by a Turkey merchant named Edwards, whose Greek servant made the first dish of coffee ever drunk in England. This caused several coffee-houses to be opened shortly afterwards, both in the metropolis and various other towns throughout the country. These were visited periodically by the excise officers, and a duty of four pence per gallon was imposed until 1689. Coffee does not appear to have been known in France before 1658, when it was introduced at Marseilles by some merchants of that city, and Thevenot regaled his guests with coffee after dinner, on his return from his travels in the East about the same year. There are at present, in London alone, above fifteen hundred coffee-houses, properly so called, in addition to confectioners' shops and other places, where this beverage is sold.

WHY INDIANS RESPECT TELEGRAPHS.

Notwithstanding the Indian outbreak, the overland telegraph line, which runs right through the scene of troubles, remains uncut. A despatch from Denver City, dated the 18th, alluding to this fact, infers from it that the Indians are not led by white men. The inference is correct, and will be borne out by all the facts of the case, we doubt not, when they become known. The first move of the Rebels or other white men (if such there were), instigating the atrocities of the Indians or co-operating with them, would be to clip the telegraph wires. A single break in the line would throw the United States troops off their guard, prevent their concentration and effective action, and give the savage a longer lease of pillage and murder.

The Indians know that the telegraph "talks;" that it is the mysterious servitor of the white man; and they must be aware that it reports their numbers and deeds of blood to military posts hundreds of miles away, and that its voice is calling for swift punishment upon them. All this they must know, for the builders and superintendents of the line have always impressed upon the Indians the belief that the telegraph tells everything that is going on. The Indians do not touch the line, because they have a superstitious dread of its unknown power. The origin of their mingled reverence and fear of the telegraph is stated to us as follows, by a gentleman who knows the facts:—

When Mr. Creighton was constructing the overland line he met with no serious opposition from the Indians, though it was expected that at any moment they would wantonly cut the poles or tear down the wires. He determined to make a striking appeal to their superstitious element, which makes up nine-tenths of the aboriginal character. When the line was complete between Fort Kearney and Laramie—about 500 miles apart—he contrived upon the same day to have the chief of the Arapahoes present at the Fort Kearney Station, and the Chief of the Sioux at Fort Laramie. These tribes were among the most powerful on the plains, and the chiefs well acquainted with each other, and on the best terms of friendship.

An exchange of signals between the operators at the two stations, showed that each had a chief at his elbow. Mr. Creighton, who was at Fort Kearney, then asked the Arapahoe chief if he would like to talk with his friend of the Sioux at Fort Laramie. The Indian smiled grimly at the superintendent—taking the question as a joke. Finally, the superintendent succeeded in convincing the chief that the proposition was a serious one; and that his Sioux ally was at that moment anxiously waiting to hear from him. Arapahoe, after many doubts and misgivings, put a question. Sioux answered. The conversation once begun, flew fast enough back and forth between these old companions in arms. Both the chiefs were awe-struck. Like true Indians, neither of them asked for an explanation of the wonder, but accepted in good faith the solemn statement of Mr. Creighton and the Fort Laramie operator, that the telegraph was the instrument of the Manitou, "the Great Spirit," his organ of speech, his voice upon the earth. To wind up the demonstration, each chief was told that the other wished to see him at a point midway between the two forts. The invitation was obeyed as if it had been an order direct from the Manitou. The chiefs started off on horses furnished by the superintendent, and, after a journey of two hundred and fifty miles, met. Here they "compared notes," and found there was no mistake about the "pow wow" that they held a week before, five hundred miles apart.

This clinched the impression that Mr. Creighton had sought to make. The marvellous story of the telegraph was soon told among all the tribes; and from that time to this, posts and wires, stations, instruments, batteries and everything pertaining thereunto—not operators—were sacred in their eyes. Even the operators would be respected, it is believed, if they stood on their dignity with the pole of a battery in each hand. Being but human, they run away. On their return they always had Indians' "trail" in and about the station, but everything undisturbed.

It is hoped that, in the progress of civilization, the Indians will not find out the secret of the telegraph. When they do, they will make sad havoc all along the overland route before they can be put down.—*Journal of Commerce*.

A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

The British Government has some magnificent pensions, especially for naval and military services. Reducing the amounts to American currency at gold standard we find that the Duke of Wellington receives a pension of $20,000 a year; Earl Nelson, $17,500; the Countess Nelson, $7500; Earl of Morley (in trust for Earl Amherst), Viscount St. Vincent, and Lord Hardinge, each $15,000; the Earl of Camperdown, $15,000; Viscount Combermere, Viscount Exmouth, Lord Seaton, Lord Keane, and Lord Raglan, each $10,000; Lord Rodney, Dowager Lady Rodney, Lord Gough, Lady Raglan, Sir W. F. Williams, Sir H. Havelock and Lady Havelock, each $5000.

The pensions for civil services include one of $20,000 to Granville John Penn, which, under an act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of George III, was granted to the heirs of William Penn for ever. A similar sum is awarded annually for life to Viscount Eversley, late Speaker in the House of Commons. Viscount Canterbury and Lord Colchester each receive $15,000 a year. Lord Glenelg and Mr. Disraeli each $10,000, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, $7500; Sir George Clerk, $5000. Next come the pensions for judicial services. Four ex-Lord Chancellors, Lords Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, and Chelmsford each receive $20,000 a year. Lord Lyndhurst received up to his death nearly $18,000 annually, and retired judges and chancellors are most liberally paid.

There are a number of hereditary pensions enjoyed by the descendants of men who died even centuries ago; for instance, the heirs of the great Duke of Marlborough get $20,000 per year; the heirs of a Duke of Schomberg gets $3890, and those of the Marquis of Bath $5000.

Salaries are on a scale of equal magnificence. That of the Speaker of the House of Commons is $20,000, while the Sergeant-at-Arms gets $6000. Lord Montagle, as Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, is in receipt of an annual income of $10,000. The Lunacy Commissioners, of whom there are six, get $7500 a year. The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland receives $10,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is $80,000.

The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is $40,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, each $35,000; the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal, and the Master of the Rolls, each $50,000; the three Vice-Chancellors, the common law Judges, and the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, each $25,000. The Judge of the Admiralty Court receives $20,000.

Comparing these with the salaries paid our President, cabinet, and foreign ministers, we do not, after all, appear to be such a very extravagant nation.

The Effect of Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco Upon Health.

The following curious passage occurs in the sixth annual report of the Registrar-General of Scotland:—"All classes are agreed as to the evils produced by the abuse of stimulated alcoholic drinks and of tobacco. But a certain class decry even the use of these, and point to the statistics as a triumphant proof of the baneful effect of such stimulants and sedatives. No such conclusion can be drawn from such statistics; and this may be proved in the most satisfactory manner. Tobacco and stimulating drinks are almost exclusively consumed by males, and by almost none under fifteen years of age. Yet we find that in every hundred thousand males under fifteen years of age, brain diseases cut off annually three hundred and thirty-seven persons; whereas in an equal number of females, only two hundred and seventy-six are cut off by the same diseases. At the very period of life, therefore, when neither sex use these so-called obnoxious articles, the male tendency to these diseases is so much greater than it is in the female that three hundred and thirty-seven males die for every two hundred and seventy-six females. Above fifteen years of age, when, for argument's sake, we may allow that the female does not consume these articles, or at least, that the number who does so insignificant as not to affect the general results, while the male both uses and in many cases abuses them, instead of finding that the relative proportion of male deaths from these diseases increases, we find that it rather diminishes; so that while above fifteen years of age two hundred and seventeen males die from these diseases in every hundred thousand males, one hundred and sixty-four females die out of a like number of females.

"But the subject may be viewed in a more striking light still by taking the proportion of each sex who die from these diseases above and under fifteen years of age. By this it will be found that the relative tendency to death from these brain diseases in persons above fifteen years of age was greater in the female than in the male. The only conclusion, therefore, which seems deducible from these facts appears to be that, in so far as the statistics of these deaths go there is no evidence to prove that the consumption of alcoholic liquors (including every form, wine, beer, spirits, &c.), or of tobacco injures the general health of the population. On the other hand, the evidence seems rather to favor the idea that the moderate use of these articles by the mass of the people so improves their health as to act as a counterpoise to the undoubtedly injurious and fatal effects to which the abuse leads in the few."

PENNSYLVANIANS IN NEW YORK.

Serenade and Dinner to Governor Curtin, and Generals Hooker and Franklin, in New York Last Night.

LOYAL SENTIMENTS OF A WAR DEMOCRAT.

Speeches of Governor Curtin and Gen. Franklin.

A delegation composed of citizens of Pennsylvania, temporarily resident in this city, serenaded Governor Curtin and Major-Generals Hooker and Franklin last night, and also tendered them a complimentary dinner at the Astor House. The tables, spread with good cheer by the Messrs. Stetson, were cleared, and the wine had been discussed, when the President, Judge Derrickson, of Pennsylvania, rose and introduced George de Camp, Esq., of Erie, who made a speech and offered the following toast, and sat down amidst immense applause:—

Gov. Curtin—May he stand in the future as in the past, the proud defender of the American flag, and carry to the end of time the memory of the proud position he has won in his day, of being the model Governor of the Free States in this tremendous struggle for the rights and liberties of America.

Governor Curtin spoke as follows:—Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, the honor and pleasure of this company is entirely unexpected to me. I am in New York, from the fact that the condition of my health compels me to separate myself, for a time at least, from my cares and duties.

You are here from business and other legitimate causes. I could hardly have expected this gratifying assembly, and yet, fellow-citizens, this is the highest reward that can be paid to any officer for the faithful discharge of his official duties. We are not ashamed of being Pennsylvanians; no, we glory in it, and I would pity a man who would now be ashamed of her. A long time ago the population passed over our mountains to the great prairies of the West, but now it comes to our State, for we have found jewels concealed in our mountain recesses.

We now give to the country coal to heat and to drive the steam engines, and we give them iron bars for the rail cars to run over, but we also give them more. Some philosopher touched the earth and oil flowed out. And though we give great quantities of coal and iron, our oil exceeds them both. Population now comes to Pennsylvania, and we are increasing rapidly. Emigrants come there from the North and the East and the West, and we invite youth, and wealth, and enterprise to come among us.

Pennsylvania, by her labor and enterprise, has greatly tended to the comfort and wealth of our country. Our merchants have succeeded, and our husbandmen have seen the results of their labor. Pennsylvania, in 1682, was founded in peace, and in this war the name of Pennsylvania can be named with pride wherever the martial virtues are known and recognized. The gentleman who preceded me said Pennsylvania had supported the Government.

That is all she has done, and we feel proud of her; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the council of the pioneers of this great country sat in Pennsylvania. We have our ever-to-be-remembered Independence Hall; and we have the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that George Washington was called to command the armies of the colonies from Pennsylvania. Whatever may happen, peaceful old Pennsylvania will be the last to leave the Constitution. Others may do as they please. Pennsylvania regards it as the greatest boon ever given to man.

Pennsylvania knows the value of that Government, and Pennsylvania has said that by the grace of God this Government shall not fall. [Great applause.] We know no new style of Government, we take it from our forefathers; it was good enough for them, and it is good enough for us, and we wish to give it to our children. But I would not speak of Pennsylvania alone, for you, also, of this great New York, and others have done well, and I look with pride upon the fact that Pennsylvanians, resident in New York, formed societies, and took care of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in New York. Yet you should remember, fellow-citizens, that it is not Pennsylvania alone we are proud of, for we have even a higher position—we are American citizens; that is a title which shall ever live, which no traitor can take from us, and one which every man should leave to his children or else go down and join the traitors. I have found that all classes in Pennsylvania, irrespective of party or politics, have always worked together in all matters for the good of the country.

Would that the whole country was of one mind that they might appreciate the blessing of our country and its Constitution. I feel sincerely grateful to you for the pleasure of this evening, the greatest compliment of my life, this spontaneous gathering. I would that every man now with the Rebels would say that he would no longer be disobedient, and that he would lay down his arms, and then there would be an immediate and an honorable peace. The gentleman also said I had never turned aside from the support of the Government and our armies in the field, and I never have. Gentlemen I would not have you to be too proud of Pennsylvania. This is a great city, the greatest commercial city of the country. In travelling through Western New York, I have found that they were very much like Pennsylvanians, and when I stood among its great mountains, I felt a great pride that I was an American citizen. (Great applause.) When we see our value and wealth, and know that it is all due to our Government, then think what we owe to this Government. You must excuse me for having, at this pleasant meeting, said so much about our nationality. I have spoken about it so often that "I have it on the brain." (Laughter and applause.) I again thank you, gentlemen. I am, to-night, proud of being a Governor, and proud that I am Governor of the State I am.

At the close of his speech, six hearty cheers were given to Governor Curtin. After which was given the toast of

"The Army of the United States."

General Franklin being called to respond, stated that this was the first gathering of any kind at which he had ever been called to speak. He said he had been connected intimately with the army from the first defeat at Bull Run to the great victory at Atlanta. It had done its duty and would do it again, but the people must do more. He understood a draft was to take place on Monday next, and the people must be ready for it.

But he would now speak as a Pennsylvanian. A great deal had been said about Pennsylvania having been remiss in not resisting the late invasion. He wished to draw a parallel case. The *Tallahassee*, it is well known, was for some time around New York and the New England States. Now, there are plenty of North river steamers; why were they not filled up with sharpshooters, and sent out to take her?

But, more men were wanted in the army. No one in the army would say peace; and they only wanted more men to carry them on to great and glorious victories. The General continued for some moments, and was heartily cheered. After he had finished, toasts were offered, speeches made by Hon. [illegible] F. Andrews and others, after which the assemblage separated.—*N. Y. Times*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Stocks are better. [illegible], 107¼; Cumberland preferred, 6[illegible]; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New [illegible]; Reading, 130; Hudson River, 11[illegible]; [illegible]; One Year Certificates, 94[illegible]; [illegible]; Five-Twenty Coupons [illegible]; Registered 6s, [illegible]; Coupons 6s, 1881, 128; Registered, 120; 6s of 1881, 128.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Flour is heavy; sales of 9000 barrels at $10·60@11·00 for State; $11·15@[illegible] for Ohio; and $11·25@[illegible] for Southern. Wheat firm, with unimportant sales. Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork unchanged at $42·50@43·00 for Mess. Lard steady. Whisky steady.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Flour dull. Wheat active; sales of 5000 bushels Southern white at $1·90@[illegible]. Corn active, at [illegible]. Whisky steady; Ohio, $1·85. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, to arrive, $40.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. an11

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CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stathlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
1j7-3m

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that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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If to be a blooming flower,
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If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
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If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *greater*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, for the interment, during the term of six months, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps that may be established within that term.
Proposals must include a plain, but neat pine coffin, stained, the use of a hearse, a burial place, interring, and setting up at each grave of a headboard (to be furnished by the Government), and all charges necessary to make the burial complete.
Separate proposals may be forwarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.
No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Q. M. D., U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9 14-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864,—
1000 Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 4 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and oiled.
A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.
Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.
No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9 14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.
HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!!
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
sep5-to30 Quartermaster-General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 10, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 17, 1864, for immediate delivery, at the Hanover street Storehouse, in this city, of the following described CARRIAGE BOLTS:—
[illegible]
All to be of the best quality and the best make, and subject to inspection.
Bidders will state price both in writing and in figures, quantity of each, size bid for, and the shortest possible time required for delivery; price to include packages and delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
For further information call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se13-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.
In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.
The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se6-11t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz.:
150 reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, coarse ruled on all sides.
50 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams flat cap paper, plain.
150 reams thin Manilla paper.
300 reams Medium paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, very thick and smooth.
500 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, [illegible] very smooth and tough.
200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 47 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
75,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3½ inches.
50,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
25,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
15,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8½ by [illegible] inches.
5,000 fancy note envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive envelopes, 7¼ by 3¼ inches.
1 gross Congress tie envelopes.
250 boxes steel pens, various kinds.
1 gross 4 inch flat inkstands.
12 dozen inkstands, various kinds.
10 dozen bottles best black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen best blue ink, quarts and pints.
1 dozen India rubber pencils, long and short.
3 dozen gold mounted pencils, various kinds.
3 gross black lead pencils, Faber's octagon and round, No. 2.
1 gross Faber's carmine and blue pencils.
3 gross pen-holders, different kinds.
6 dozen rubber pen-holders, various sizes.
5 dozen bottles mucilage, small sizes.
10 dozen packs visiting cards.
25 spools pink tape.
25 pounds best scarlet sealing wax.
6 dozen diaries, for 1865, various kinds.
5 dozen memorandums, various kinds.
1 dozen portfolios.
12 dozen paper-folders.
3 dozen rubber rulers.
1 dozen paper-weights.
1 dozen pen-wipers.
25 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades; stag, pearl, shell, and ivory handles.
1 dozen 9-inch shears.
5 pounds erasing rubber.
5 gross rubber bands and rings.
200 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
2 dozen sponge cups.
1 dozen punches.
In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.
Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.
As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.
The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the 15th day of November, 1864.
Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposal for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.
Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.
The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.
EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.
se10-lt29

PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIrits, fourth proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by
E. P. MIDDLETON,
se12-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz.: FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation [illegible]
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express [illegible]
[illegible]
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation [illegible]
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express [illegible]
[illegible]
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
[illegible]
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
[illegible]
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
[illegible]
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. H. GATZMER(?), Freight Agent,
jab-tf No. 1 North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE
[illegible]
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
[illegible]
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
[illegible]
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—
Mail Train [illegible] A. M.
Fast Line [illegible]
Through Express [illegible] P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1 [illegible]
Parkesburg Train, No. 2 [illegible]
Harrisburg Accommodation [illegible]
Lancaster Train [illegible]
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philada.) [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
[illegible]
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
[illegible]
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
[illegible]
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
[illegible]
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
[illegible]
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
[illegible]
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
[illegible]
FOR YORK, HANOVER, AND GETTYSBURG, [illegible]
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
[illegible]
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
[illegible]
COUPON TICKETS.
[illegible]
SCHOOL TICKETS.
[illegible]
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
[illegible]
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
[illegible]
FREIGHTS.
[illegible]
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.